

THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY WORLD



December 1960
Vol. 32 No. 3

Latest Review of
COMPTON'S PICTURED ENCYCLOPEDIA

*By a Committee of Twelve Children's and Young Adult Librarians,
Westchester, N. Y., Library System • Chairman: Anne Izard, Children's Consultant
Reprinted from the July 1960 issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL*

● Long rated as one of the best encyclopedias for children in home, school, or public library, Compton's has made marked progress in the past three years. The general appearance of the entire set is much improved. The type face is more inviting and easier to read. There are more sub-heads printed in bold type to break up long columns of text. Throughout the set, headings have been reworded to avoid the catchy or cute phrase and add dignity. Photographs are more numerous, more colorful, and more meaningful. New ones have replaced those out-dated and old-fashioned, and, when old photographs have been retained, the quality of their reproduction has been improved to make details clearer and to get rid of muddy background. Care in the over-all design has resulted in better placement of pictures for variety in the appearance of the page with less interruption in mid-column of the text.

● All statistical and political information has been carefully brought up to date. Information on states has been so improved with added maps, charts, and diagrams that this can no longer be cited as a weakness. Articles on cities all include inset maps to give exact location. Numerous short biographies have been added, and in every case each is headed with a photograph. Presidential biographies have been reorganized and now include charts to note world events during each administration and place the man in historical perspective. In addition to the new science articles many others have been completely rewritten: e.g. those on birds, labor, opera, Russia, theatre, World Wars I and II. Notable among the new articles are one on the IGY, methods of teaching reading, audio-visual instruction, a very complete outline article on "American Heritage," and one on language and literature.

The fact index in each volume, which is the unique feature of Compton's, has been as carefully revised as the main text, with entries changed, expanded, or eliminated as the need dictated. All librarians emphasized the value of the index, one calling it the "unabridged dictionary to reference work." It is here that practicing librarians on busy days get clues that solve difficult reference questions.

The publishers' Foreword, reorganized and rewritten, emphasizes the uses of the encyclopedia in three categories: (1.) Material to be used by children and young people, (2.) that to be used with children, and (3.) that used in the interests of children. The expanded board of library advisors, advisors of curriculum correlation, and, particularly, the new advisory board for family living have certainly helped the company to maintain a high standard and direct their efforts toward serving the child as a member of the family in addition to serving him as a student.

● Continuous revision has certainly shown results. So much has been accomplished that in the few instances where the revision is incomplete, e.g. "Bibliography on Vocations," one feels a future edition will take care of needed changes. Though the concentration of use will probably be by grades 4-9, the set is valuable through high school, since the articles are planned for grade levels at which the subjects are studied in school. Highly recommended for home, school, and public libraries. —

Anne Izard, Chairman, & Ch. & Young Adult Lns., Westchester, N. Y., Lib. Sys.

Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia is continuously revised. Complete information concerning the latest edition and current prices may be obtained by writing to

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Indexed in THE CATHOLIC PERIODICAL INDEX, LIBRARY LITERATURE, LIBRARY SCIENCE ABSTRACTS and CONTENTS IN ADVANCE.



The Catholic Library World

Official Journal of The Catholic Library Association

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DECEMBER, 1960

Number 3

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JUST BROWSING

- Sister M. Lillian Owens S.L., of the Congregation of the Sisters of Loretto, has written a new work telling of the departure of Mother Rose Philippine Duchesne, R.S.C.J. from St. Ferdinand de Florissant and the arrival of the Sisters of Loretto in this country. Sister Lillian's book was published by the King Publishing Company, and may be obtained from the Duchesne Council, Knights of Columbus, 1320 Washington Street, Florissant, Missouri. Sister Lillian has served as instructor in history at various institutions, and as professor of history at Loretto Junior College, Nerinx, Kentucky. She is the author of other historical studies and is now engaged in a special research project in addition to her responsibilities as Chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee for the Annual CLA Conference to be held in April in St. Louis.
- Some 200 privately-supported associations concerned with higher education will soon receive from the **UNITED STATES OFFICE OF EDUCATION**, questionnaires concerning a heretofore unexplored area — the nature and extent of higher education placement services offered by private associations. The study covers placement of all academic and administrative positions. Findings will be published as a **DIRECTORY OF HIGHER EDUCATION PLACEMENT FACILITIES** with a brief description of the study and an analysis of the problems in this area. It should be useful to colleges and universities; to faculty wishing to secure or change positions; and to all higher education placement services.

This study was conceived jointly by the United States Office of Education and the American Council on Education as a move towards sorting and defining the current complex network of higher education placement facilities. The current phase of the study is being conducted under the direction of Dr. Robert Poppendieck, Specialist for Teacher Education, U.S.O.E. The late Dr. Robert Woellner, formerly Director of Teacher Placement at the University of Chicago, contributed to the early planning stages of the study and prepared an original listing of organizations to be canvassed.

Dr. Poppendieck strongly **urges that all private organizations that provide placement assistance or service and that have not received questionnaires be reported** to his office, Room 3760, United States Office of Education, Washington 25, D.C., so that they may be included in the study. It is the hope of the U.S.O.E. to increase the usefulness of this study by making the coverage of associations as complete as possible.

- One of the largest collections of **Lincolniana** in Illinois was recently acquired by **ST. PROCOPIUS COLLEGE**, Lisle, Illinois, from an alumnus who prefers to remain anonymous.

CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

announces

the publication and sale of Volume 6 (1956-1959) of the GUIDE TO CATHOLIC LITERATURE. As in past cumulations of this standard Catholic reference work, Volume 6 gives author, subject and title entry for many thousands of books by Catholic authors or of Catholic interest. Complete descriptive notes, prices and publishers as well as biographical information are provided. Volume 6 represents a cumulative work of four years under the Editorship of Mr. Walter Romig, of Detroit.

This latest GUIDE compilation is bound in blue Du Pont Pyroxylin impregnated cloth produced by letter press and is available from the Catholic Library Association for \$17.50. Previous (back) Volumes of the GUIDE are also available as listed below. Please address all new orders to:

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LIBRARIAN TO HEAD NATIONAL BOOK COMMITTEE

● Emerson Greenaway, head of the Free Library of Philadelphia, has been elected chairman of the National Book Committee, a society of citizens devoted to the wiser and wider use of books. The organization administers the annual National Book Awards and, in cooperation with the American Library Association, sponsors National Library Week. Mr. Greenaway, a past president of the American Library Association, was librarian of the Enoch Pratt Library in Baltimore before he came to Philadelphia in 1951.

Other officers named at the group's annual meeting on November 30 are William I. Nichols, editor and publisher of **This Week Magazine**; Norman H. Strouse, president of the J. Walter Thompson Company; and Frederick B. Adams, Jr., director of the Morgan Library. Mr. Nichols and Mr. Strouse are serving as vice-chairmen. Mr. Adams is the new secretary-treasurer.

Six members were re-elected to three-year terms on the Executive Committee: Douglas M. Black, president, Doubleday and Company; Marcette Chute, author; John Fischer, editor, **Harper's Magazine**; Walter Gellhorn, professor of law, Columbia University; Whitney North Seymour, president of the American Bar Association; and Harold Taylor, former president of Sarah Lawrence College.

Four new members were elected to the National Board, which is limited to 150 members: Charles B. Anderson, bookseller, of Larchmont, New York; Donald E. McGannon, president of the Westinghouse Broadcasting Company; Elmo Roper, public opinion analyst; and Sevellon Brown, editor of the **Providence Journal and Evening Bulletin**.

● **THE MICROCARD FOUNDATION** is publishing a Microcard edition of Giovanni Domenico Mansi's **Sacrorum Conciliorum Nova et Amplissima Collectio**. Some 25 of the 60 volumes have been filmed, and delivery is expected in late December. In order to aid catalogers and to provide users with detailed bibliographic information, the set of 13 catalog cards used at the Catholic University of America Library to catalog Mansi has been reproduced on the first Microcard of the work. The work includes Mansi's **Sacrorum Conciliorum Nova et Amplissima Collectio** (Florence and Venice: 1758-1798), supplements and continuations by Martin and Petit, and some miscellaneous supplementary volumes (e.g., selections from the Labbe-Cossart-Coletti collection). The price for the set is \$340 on orders received before June 30, 1961. After June 30, the price will be \$440.

The Foundation also offers in the same form, J. P. Migne's **Patrologiae Cursus Completus: Series Latina**, and the catalog card for this work. Filming of the volumes is nearing completion, and delivery is expected in January. The price of the **Series Latina** is \$715 on orders placed before December 31, 1960. After December 31, the price will be \$850. Upon completion of the **Latina**, the Foundation will begin filming the **Series Graeca**. Advance orders at the pre-publication price of \$560 will be accepted until July 31, 1961; after that date the price of the set will be \$660. Orders may be placed with the Microcard Foundation, 901 26th Street, N.W., Washington 7, D.C.

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SCHOLARSHIPS

● The **Drexel Graduate School of Library Science** offers four full time tuition scholarships for the academic year 1961-62. Requirements are: American citizenship; matriculation as a full-time student for the master's degree; high academic achievement at an approved college or university; and proof of financial need. Applications and credentials should be sent to the Director of Students of the Graduate School of Library Science, Drexel Institute of Technology, 32nd and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania, before May 1.

The **Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago** announces three cash fellowships, and a number of full tuition scholarships. Application for scholarship and fellowship assistance for the academic year 1961-62 must be received by the University not later than January 16, 1961. Application forms and a copy of the Graduate Library School **Announcements** will be sent on request.

The **California State Library** has announced a fellowship for graduate library research in the amount of \$5,000; this award will be made under the Federal Library Services Act. The recipient will be expected to complete a research study which will contribute toward the development of rural library service in California. Three scholarships with an award of \$2,000 for each, are also announced under the same provisions, the recipients will be expected to work for two years following graduation in a California library serving a rural area. In each case application should be made before February 1, 1961 to the California State Library, Scholarship Program, Library-Courts Building, Sacramento 9, California.

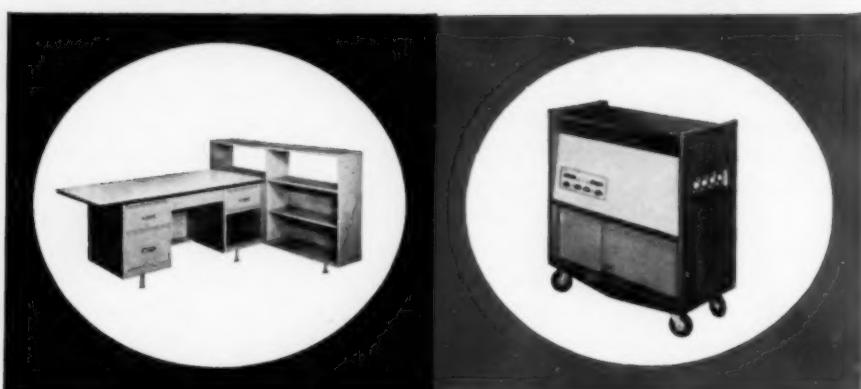
HOWARD HAYCRAFT, president of the **H. W. WILSON FOUNDATION**, announces an increase in the amounts of the second four-year program of Wilson Scholarships to library schools accredited by the ALA. Increased from \$500 to \$1,000, the scholarships will be granted during the next four years at the rate of approximately ten each year. Each institution receiving such aid is free to award its scholarship on its own terms, but "preferably in such a manner as to further recruitment for librarianship."

A variety of programs of study in communications media is now available at the **AUDIO-VISUAL CENTER, INDIANA UNIVERSITY**. The programs include under-graduate and graduate training. Planned for students interested in careers in public schools or allied educational fields, government service, religious organizations, business and industry, and non-profit organizations, the programs include undergraduate and graduate training. A number of opportunities for financial assistance are offered; appointments are available in these areas: circulation and utilization of instructional materials; all phases of educational production, including the preparation of graphic and photographic materials, radio, motion pictures, and television; international communications; communications research; and the administration of instructional materials programs. Students may be employed by the Audio-Visual Center as hourly workers, graduate assistants, research workers, or as staff on a part-time basis. Inquiries may be addressed to L. C. Larson, Director, Audio-Visual Center, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.



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CHRISTMAS GREETINGS and a CANADIAN NOTE

This month, with Father Oliver Kapsner's column and an article by James B. Childs of the Library of Congress, the CLW presents two features of current Canadian-American interest.

Now, during the time of Christmas, we would like to extend the season's greetings to everyone concerned with the Catholic Library Association—the membership, officers, committees, staff, CLW contributors and columnists, and to all our patrons and friends. We include in our greetings all the librarians of Canada, and we most especially welcome those newly joining the Catholic Library Association.

1960 has been the occasion of the Annual General Meeting of the Canadian Library Association—Association Canadienne des Bibliothèques. In June, at the University of Montreal, Canadian and American librarians met to celebrate 60 years of library association work in Canada, the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Association, and the passage of the Quebec Library Act. The Canadian Library Association met in Joint Conference with the American Library Association—the total attendance was more than 4,800 librarians from the two countries.

The Joint Conference theme, "Breaking Barriers—An Inquiry into the Forces Affecting the Flow and Utilization of Knowledge," was developed in the inaugural addresses of Miss Bertha Bassam, president of the CLA-ACB, and Mr. Benjamin Powell, president of the ALA.

We congratulate both Associations on their growing entente, and especially commend Miss Martha Shepard, of the National Library of Canada, Chairman of the Committee for ALA-CLA Liaison, for her work toward greater cooperation.

We would like also to bring to your notice the CLA-ACB's journal—the *Canadian Library* (Bulletin of the Canadian Library Association—le Bulletin de l' Association Canadienne des Bibliothèques), published six times a year by the Association at 63 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Canada, edited by Elizabeth H. Morton, with Palma Trotman and Sheila Egoff as associate editors. The *Canadian Library* is indexed in *Library Literature*, the *Index to Periodicals and Documentary Films*, and *Library Science Abstracts*.

W. J. R.

the Editor's Desk

The Catholic Library World



The CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

NEWS RELEASE

The CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Villanova University
Villanova, Pennsylvania

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

PADRAIC COLUM, internationally known poet, playwright, essayist, novelist, critic, editor and anthologist will be presented the **REGINA MEDAL OF THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION** at a luncheon on April 3, 1961 at the Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel in St. Louis, Missouri.

Born in Ireland in 1881, Padraic Colum came to the United States in 1914; he is one of the major surviving figures of the Irish Literary Renaissance. Perhaps most widely known as a poet, he has written and edited many books of prose and verse for children.

Long active in the theater, Mr. Colum has had a series of successes at the Abbey Theatre in Dublin; he has served as an editor of the *Irish Review*, and is widely known as a teacher and journalist on both sides of the Atlantic.

A member of the Academy of Irish Letters, and past president of the Poetry Society of America, Mr. Colum has received many other awards in his years of literary activity. Among his more recent books are *Ourselves Alone! The Story of Arthur Griffith and the Irish Free State* (1960), and *Our Friend James Joyce* (Macmillan, 1958) written with his wife Mary Colum.

Mr. Colum is the third author to be honored with the Regina Medal; the first award was made to Eleanor Farjeon in 1959, and the second to Anne Carroll Moore in 1960.

PADRAIC COLUM: A GREAT STORYTELLER OF TODAY

BY LOUISE SEAMAN BECHTEL



A unique figure in the literary world today is that distinguished Irishman Padraic Colum. He came here for a short visit in 1914, but stayed on to make New York his home. The young Dublin poet and playwright had known the exciting days of the beginning of the Abbey Theater; he had shared the opening turmoil of the last phase of the Irish revolution. He was welcome here, first as a lecturer, soon as a critic, dramatist, novelist, and especially as a very popular reciter of his lyric poetry.

Now in his eightieth year, Colum has been honored by the National Academies of both his countries, among many other awards. He was

chosen by Hawaii to go there to record its folklore. He has edited two great anthologies of Irish literature, besides writing more poetry, plays, fiction, essays, and biography. And, along the way, he has created a rare shelf of books for children.

In all Colum's work, there stands out his love of literature and learning for their own sake. He has served them whole-heartedly, untouched by the increasingly commercial literary scene. To his multitude of friends, here and in Dublin, his presence means a shared excitement about things of the mind.

For me, his editor in the twenties, he epitomized a genius as did no other living author I knew. His small, erect figure, his noble head with that huge brow, his voice with its pure "Dublin English" accent, were a revelation to one who knew only the "stage Irishman." He was impractical, forgetful, picturesque, excitable —the traditional poet; but he was also gentle and wise, and had always a commanding dignity.

Some sources of his many-sided genius lay in an early childhood spent at the country workhouse of which his father had charge. There he met the wandering casuals of Ireland's recent past, the surviving ballad-singers, tinkers, fiddlers, whose recitals delighted a small boy. As a schoolboy in Dublin, he still visited relations on farms where, around the peat fires, he heard tales from the last of the *shenachies*, or listened to their learned talk. From these oral story-tellers he absorbed a wealth of epics and legends, and many a strange personal adventure besides.

This was reflected in his first book for children, the beautifully retold epic called *The King of Ireland's Son*, published when he first reached America. It was read by an appreciative fellow-Irishman, an editor of school books at the Macmillan Company, who commissioned him to do a new telling of Homer for elementary grades. So *The Children's Homer* appeared in 1918, and was a great success. It has lived on to this day, in a trade edition, with a special rediscovery in the fifties, when Lionel Trilling wrote of reading it and *The Golden Fleece* aloud to his children.

Long Career

Thus began Colum's writing for young readers and for story-tellers, of which there are twenty titles to date. They have followed two main lines: the retold EPICS, Greek, Norse, Welsh (the King Arthur stories of the *Mabinogion*) and IRISH, and the shorter books reweaving legends into tales of wonder and magic. He has

also retold stories heard in his childhood, as in *The Big Tree of Bunlahy*, and has invented his own fantasies, as in *Where the Wind Never Blew*. He introduced and edited several classics for children; and also brought his learning to a great book of world mythology, which recently has had a paper-book edition. Some of these children's books have fascinating postscripts or notes at the end, relating their sources to world literature and history, as in *The Legend of St. Columba*.

Colum's prose style for children has a special, lively, personal flavor. He says that he learned from the traveling bards of his boyhood "how to keep the living speech, the flow, the stylization, the fantasy." When he so naturally weaves poetry into it, the repeated verses follow the "rests" of the old *shenachies*. There is a strength and a variety to the rhythm which make it wonderful to read aloud.

Each hero he presents with great sympathy, has a buoyant courage which uplifts us. Moreover, his tales let children enter the adult world; they stretch young minds toward "deeds and wonders" of their own. They encourage children to read things whole, not cut up into bits, and to appreciate legend as a continuing part of life.

Through the years, Colum has often written on the importance of cultivating the imagination. In an essay in *The Fountain of Youth: Stories to be Told*, he says: "Some day there may be written above all places of education, 'Imagination is the beginning of creation. You imagine what you desire; you will what you imagine; and at last you create what you will.'"

All his own writing has the power to turn our imaginings away from the trivial; to lead us, with its beauty, humor and excitement, toward new understanding of the human mind and heart. For children, he has been a modern *shenachie*, "a cell through which the past flows to inform the future."

ST. LOUIS CONVENTION HIGHLIGHTS

BY REV. FINTAN R. SHONIKER, O.S.B.

Program Chairman
Thirty-seventh Annual Conference CLA

The Thirty-seventh Annual Conference of the Catholic Library Association, will be held April 3-7, 1961, at the Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri.

Conference Opening Mass

On Tuesday, April 4, **HIS EMINENCE JOSEPH CARDINAL RITTER, Archbishop of St. Louis**, will celebrate the Conference Opening Mass.

Luncheon Speaker

RIGHT REVEREND MONSIGNOR JOHN TRACY ELLIS, professor of Church History, Catholic University of America, will be the featured speaker on Wednesday, April 5.

Memorial Mass for Deceased Members

On Thursday, April 6, a memorial Mass for the deceased members of the Association will be offered by **REV. THOMAS JORDAN, C.M.**, librarian of Cardinal Glennon College, St. Louis.

Pre-Conference for Unit Representatives

The Pre-Conference theme will be: **THE UNIT: LIFE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION**. Miss Dorothy L. Cromien has scheduled **FATHER FRANCIS X. CANFIELD**, vice-president and president-elect of CLA, as the morning speaker on Monday, April 3. Father

Canfield will discuss "The Function of the Unit: Ideals and Realities." He will be followed by the representatives of several well established units. Their brief talks will set the stage for the afternoon's group discussions which will include: (1) Organization, (2) Techniques, (3) Program Planning, (4) Book Fairs, and (5) Co-operation with Diocesan Authorities.

Regina Medal Luncheon

Under the chairmanship of Miss Ethna Sheehan, the Elementary School Libraries Section will sponsor the Regina Medal Award Luncheon on Monday, April 3. On Wednesday, April 5, the morning meeting of the Section will include a discussion program centered on the Basic Booklist which is in process under the chairmanship of Miss Miriam Wessel.

College and University Library Section

Sister M. Angela Merici, S.S.N.D., chairman of the Section, has arranged for **FRAZER G. POOLE**, director of the Library Technology Project, American Library Association, to address the representatives on Wednesday, April 5, on "ALA's Library Technology Project—Past

and Future." At the second meeting of the Section, REV. WALTER J. ONG, S.J., professor of English at St. Louis University, will speak on "The Library and the Frontiers of Knowledge." The Friday, April 7, meeting of the Section will feature REV. DANIEL MOORE, editor of the St. Louis Review, discussing "Books, Newspapers and the Catholic Reader," and PROFESSOR THOMAS P. NEILL, of St. Louis University, speaking on "The Historian's Search for Truth."

Parish Libraries Section

With Miss Mary Placette as chairman, the Section will open its program on Wednesday, April 5, with a talk on "The Role of the Parish Library in Charting Truth," and a panel on "The Parish Library: Channel of Truth." The

panelists will discuss the Parish Library (1) in an Inter-Parochial Setting, (2) in a Combined School-Parish Library, (3) in an Information Center, and (4) on the Diocesan Level.

Hospital Libraries Section

Sister Mary Concordia, O.S.F., chairman of the Section, has made arrangements for REV. FRANCIS J. CORLEY, S.J., professor of Religion at St. Louis University, to speak on Wednesday, April 5, on "Enlarging America's Vision of the World Today." The afternoon session on the same day, will be concerned with a discussion of library problems, standards, interlibrary loans and public relations. On Thursday, April 6, the Hospital librarians will hear SISTER BERTRANDE, D.C., president of Marillac College, Normandy, Missouri, address the group on "Astronauts Unlimited."

A LETTER FROM THE UNIT COORDINATOR

BY DOROTHY L. CROMIEN
Unit Coordinator

At the Unit Representatives meeting during the Annual Conference in New York last year, it was decided, with the later approval of the Executive Council, to devote the next annual pre-conference to the formation and administration of units. Many in office, many coming into office, and all of those vitally concerned with the life of the unit as it contributes to the life of the national association, have wished for the opportunity to ask questions of and to exchange views with others throughout the country. Our next pre-conference is designed to provide that opportunity.

The pre-conference program will include brief talks by representatives of some of the well established units, together with a series of simultaneously conducted meetings moderated by experienced unit members and officers. They will treat such topics as writing constitutions, planning and conducting programs, ways of cooperating with diocesan authorities, and running book fairs. We expect a feature of the conference to be one of contrasts between the prob-

lems of metropolitan area units and all-state and regional ones. We need new formulas. We are looking for new ideas to re-vitalize the too-patterned and to encourage the untried.

For such a conference to be fruitful, it must have the full participation of all those attending. We are asking each unit to send five specifically designated delegates to this pre-conference. We are particularly anxious to have, in addition to unit officers, some of those who are coming up in the ranks and do not always have the opportunity to attend the national conventions. St. Louis is the fortunate location this year to bring our membership from the East and West, the North and the South to the heart of the country.

As Unit Coordinator I had hoped to have a personal letter addressed to each unit before this time. I shall have before conference time. Meanwhile, may I extend to you every wish for your local success this year, and the hope that you will so prosper as to contribute to the success of the National Association.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF PERIODICAL AND PAPERBACK PUBLISHING

BY The Right Reverend Monsignor

THOMAS J. FITZGERALD
Executive Director
National Office for Decent Literature

An address given before the National Convention,
Council for Periodical Distributors Associations

At the start may I remind you that the National Office for Decent Literature limits the scope of its activities to magazines and paperback books considered objectionable for youth. It is not directly concerned with adult reading, nor is it ever concerned with hardback books.

Speaking of hardback books, the titles announced for the Fall season in *Publishers' Weekly* are impressive. A majority of the publishers deserve commendation and encouragement. Many of the books they have scheduled have a permanent value and it is to be hoped that eventually they will appear in paperback form. Similarly worthy of commendation are most of the paperbacks listed in the "Fall Announcement" number.

All of these fine books serve to highlight the problem, for most worthwhile titles in paperback—current or forthcoming—are not and will not be available in the popular retail outlets. Their distribution will be limited almost entirely to schools and book stores.

The established policy of the publishing and distribution industries seems to be to load the racks in chain stores, drug stores, airports, railroad and bus depots with the innocuous. Mysteries, westerns, frothy fiction and light treatments of current subjects are the rule rather than the exception. To me, the innocuous is the mediocre, a diet for lazy minds. Such policies not only appeal to the lazy mind, but encourage it by refusing to challenge intellectual curiosity at the local neighborhood level.

Conditioning Policies

This lazy mind, conditioned by these policies, is now becoming more and more susceptible to the publications which you would not publish or distribute yourselves, but which are finding their way onto the neighborhood racks in increasing numbers. These publications are creating a new market. They are pushing innocuous books off the racks and establishing a taste in a

large segment of the reading public for the bizarre, the sadistic, the perverse and the brutal.

Shock Technique

In the field which this new market has made its own, the shock technique prevails. The traditional concepts of family life, decency, and morality are the natural targets. The world has always frowned on adultery—let's give them open and blatant adultery. The four-letter word—the foul, the profane, and the obscene—has been kept out of the family circle—let's slip it in through the printed page. Perversion has been held in contempt—let's bring it out in the open and tolerate it. Society has always been revolted by brutality and viciousness—let's show that these traits are often natural and irresistible impulses that must be acted upon to avoid complete frustration of personality.

This type of thing is being published, distributed and sold in increasing numbers. It represents a much larger part of the paperback market than it did even a year ago. It represents also a serious threat to the margin of profit that keeps the publisher in business. What can you do about it? How can you cope with the marginal operators?

Well, first of all, you can join them. And, actually, this might not be hard to do, for with this material there is a conditioning period. First, there is shock; then there is tolerance; finally, there is a rationalized acceptance which makes it easy to become a joiner. It is this rationalized acceptance that disturbs me.

In the twelve years that I have been with NODL I have seen this cycle completed over and over again. Today it is manifest more in the publishing than in the distribution industry. The publishers' position is anomalous. They may abhor the shock technique personally; yet they defend the right to publish anything so long as it does not violate the letter of the law. On the other hand, the Council for Periodical Distributors Associations has protested the distribution of publications that violate community standards even though some individual members of the organization have gone along with the purveyors of the shock technique.

In vain have I looked for one quality that seems to me important among publishers of good magazines and paperbacks: This is a sense of pride in their industries that would cause them not only to speak out against the shock technique that reflects upon all of them and is degrading their industries, but also to work actively to combat this influence. I have also been looking in vain for the industry's realization of what these publications are doing to the welfare of the country.

For a few moments let us consider the family. The family is the basic unit of a nation. In our case, let us never forget that a democracy is founded on idealism and a spirit of sacrifice. These ideals and sacrifices must be taught in the home. The example of the father personifying authority, courage and integrity, and the mother personifying charity, patience and love combine to develop in the child not only the finest traits of character, but of necessity the fundamental ideals of good citizenship—patriotism based on love of country, respect for lawful authority, consciousness of an obligation to the community and an impelling desire to fulfill this obligation. Without a strong family life, a democracy cannot survive.

The Lazy Mind

The popular mediocre publications, creating the "lazy mind," too often today are warping the critical judgment of parents and conditioning them to an acceptance of the "shock technique." Where they immerse themselves in this material, there inevitably comes a conflict between the traditional responsibility of parent to child and the impulsive urge to complete license. Too often the choice is the latter, to the detriment of both the family and the nation. Such conflict is the exception today. Let's stop it before it becomes the rule.

Please don't use the cliche that there is no evidence that the ideas conveyed in these books influence social action. To me this argument is the greatest indictment of the publishing industry. Such a statement prostitutes the publisher's heritage. I accept and firmly believe the words of Samuel Johnson: "Books have always a secret influence on the understanding; we cannot at

pleasure obliterate ideas; he that reads books of science, though without any fixed idea of desire of improvement, will grow more knowing; he that entertains himself with religious treatises will imperceptibly advance in goodness; the ideas which are offered to the mind will at last find a lucky moment when it is disposed to receive them."

What is the other alternative offered to you? Re-evaluate your thinking. Especially, ask yourself if you are proud of the impact that some popular publications in neighborhood retail outlets are making on the average mind, both adult and child. If you are not proud, speak out against these abuses.

Then set up a long-range program, through public relations and advertising at every level, especially in the schools, to develop an appreciation of worthwhile literature in the minds of all. Publishers and distributors both—have the courage to publish and distribute at the neighborhood level genuinely good magazines and paperbacks. Make sure that at least one-third of each rack is stocked with these publications. At the start, many of them will sell slowly and some will remain unsold, but gradually there will develop an entirely new reading public, in numbers far exceeding the present limited group. I am asking you to raise your sights. Through such a program you will exercise traditional American courage, forethought and sacrifice. Ultimately it will repay you in a deep, justifiable pride of accomplishment. "Pride of accomplishment" is an intangible, I agree, and cannot pay your bills. But from a practical standpoint this program is an insurance of your continued economic success for it will restore public confidence and buying power in your communities where magazine and paperback racks are now being avoided by the average family.

Where does NODL fit into this positive picture? It is our sincere hope that you will call upon us to help when and where we can. What is more, NODL within its own sphere of influence will continue to encourage and publicize such programs as that within my own Archdiocese of Chicago where the reading supervisory personnel of the parochial elementary schools has risen from one to twenty. Each reading su-

pervisor has ten schools under her supervision and one hour a day is devoted to reading classes. Not only the ability to read is stressed, but also the quality of the reading in order to develop an appreciation and love of good literature at an early age. As trained personnel become available, this program will be expanded to include 240,000 pupils. In many parochial high schools of our nation, programs similar to this one developed by Scholastic Book Services and entitled "A Paperback Program of Wide Reading" are now being introduced. We shall urge all schools to follow such programs. Further, in our brochure "What Is NODL?" you will find that we encourage book fairs, the use of the public library, adequate school libraries; and we are always open to suggestions on what we may do further along these lines.

Let me conclude with the words of Horace, "I shall not wholly die." These apply to each publisher and distributor. The products that you publish and distribute necessarily make a profound impression upon the minds of men. Each time an individual picks up one of your books, you are in some way shaping and forming his future actions. You begin an endless chain, because his relationship with his family, his friends, his business associates affects their actions. You have no way of knowing how far the influence of an idea he reads in one of your publications may spread. But you are ultimately responsible. For good or evil, "you shall not wholly die." May you exercise your responsibility with full knowledge of its consequences.

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THE ABBEY LIBRARY IN SCHLÄGL

BY A. V. RYBIANSKY

Lewis College
Lockport, Illinois

During the past summer, the author visited libraries in Germany and Austria. Dr. R. Kahler, O. Praem., in charge of the library, was kind enough to introduce him to the Abbey's historic collection.

In the southeast mountain ranges of the Bohemian Forest, between Austria and Czechoslovakia, near the Iron Curtain, lies the twin township of Aigen-Schlagl. The striking landmark of the countryside is the Abbey of the Praemonstratensian Order, whose origin can be traced to 1218 A.D. Behind the baroque structure of the church, in the adjoining abbey buildings, an interesting library collection is housed. The inception of the library dates back to the scriptorium of the thirteenth century, and the passing centuries have left distinct traces on its shelves. A functional library since its creation, it has been collecting and preserving manuscripts since the late Middle Ages. The oldest manuscript dates to the twelfth century. The most famous is the *Codex Plagensis* (Cpl 194) —deriving its name from the Latin *Plaga*, in German *Schlagl*, in Bohemian *Drkolna*—written partially on parchment and partially on paper, with illuminated initials. Elements of Middle High German are mixed with the Latin text in various letter-forms of the fifteenth century. The style, syntax of the forms, and diction were the subject of a special study by Konrad Burdach and Gustav Bebermeyer: *Schlesisch-Bohmische Briefmuster aus der Wende des vierzehnten Jahrhunderts*, (1926).

The contents of the manuscripts cover a wide range, including sermons, psalters, graduals, commentaries on the gospels, glossed decretales, the works of Aristotle, Ovid, Xenophon, Boethius,

Seneca, Plutarch, Augustine, Aquinas, Petrarch, and Boccaccio. Highly interesting in manuscript are the *Fragmenta Judaica*, the sermons of Master John Hus, and the *Preces Bohemicae*. The last consists of translations of the Our Father, Hail Mary, Gloria, Creed, and prayers to the Virgin in the Bohemian language of the fifteenth century. Research workers in medieval Hungarian will find material there second to none.

As it lay outside the range of the religious wars after 1415, following the execution of Master John Hus, the Abbey of Schlagl became a refuge for monks who had left Bohemia during this period. Treasured manuscripts, many of them beautifully illuminated, were brought to Schlagl by the monks to be preserved from destruction.

Incunabula and Early Printed Books

Three hundred and eleven incunabula are listed in the printed catalog compiled by Gerlachus Jindra—*Catalogus Incunabulorum Plagensium (Ipl) et paleotyporum usque ad annum 1520ca* (1918). In the first part of the catalog, entries are arranged according to the printing date, and in the second part the arrangement is alphabetical. The oldest title, containing parts of the *Summa Theologica*, is an edition of 1463 or earlier. There are titles also in homiletics, classical philology, canon law, civil law, moral theology, and universal history. The reference numbers to Hain and to Ebert, with annotations,

make the catalog a more efficient bibliographical tool. There is a collection of fourteen titles by Martin Luther, editions of 1519-20; eight titles by Erasmus of Rotterdam, and a group of controversial pamphlets of the Reformation.

Other Book Material

The collection, approximately 40,000 titles, was completed before World War I. Material acquired after that time has been channeled to the study library in order to separate the ancient collection from newer additions. The collection of homiletic literature is remarkable. Aside from these and other points of interest, the library stands as the primary source for the study of the history of the Praemonstratensian Order.

Organization of the Library

Following the practice of many European libraries, books are grouped according to main classes, with assigned numbers fixed to the shelf rather than to the book. Mathematics, for example, has the assigned number of 358-. The fourth and following digits denote the location of the book on the shelf, whether it lies in the first or second row, and its exact place in the numerical shelving order. Thus, the complete number, 358201 indicates that the book is located on shelf 358 (reserved for mathematics), in the second row, and stands first in order. Economy of space is stressed, and two rows of books, arranged according to size, is the rule rather than the exception in shelving. The card catalog shows only author and title entries. The make-up of the card follows the usual pattern in terms of imprint and collation, without added entries. The classification number denotes the class and the fixed location of the book on the shelf, as we have noted.

The collection is well known beyond the boundaries of Austria, and requests for microfilm are numerous. Interlibrary Loan is effected through the services of the National Library in Vienna.

In the Abbey's historic interest, in the study of illuminated manuscripts and the colophons of early printed books, and in the exchange of ideas and opinions with scholarly European librarians, in the organization of book material, and in viewing original editions of books that have shaped the minds of generations, lies an experience of great reward for the American librarian.

CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

announces

the publication and sale of Volume 6 (1956-1959) of the GUIDE TO CATHOLIC LITERATURE. As in past cumulations of this standard Catholic reference work, Volume 6 gives author, subject and title entry for many thousands of books by Catholic authors or of Catholic interest. Complete descriptive notes, prices and publishers as well as biographical information are provided. Volume 6 represents a cumulative work of four years under the Editorship of Mr. Walter Romig, of Detroit.

This latest GUIDE compilation is bound in blue Du Pont Pyroxylin impregnated cloth produced by letter press and is available from the Catholic Library Association for \$17.50. Previous (back) Volumes of the GUIDE are also available as listed below. Please address all new orders to:

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CANADIAN BIBLIOGRAPHY

BY JAMES B. CHILDS

Specialist in Government Document

Bibliography

Serial Division

The Library of Congress

Great development in Canadian bibliography, especially since the establishment of the National Library at Ottawa, is evidenced by the appearance about mid-year 1960 of Raymond Tanghe's *Bibliographie des Bibliographies Canadiennes: Bibliography of Canadian Bibliography* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1960, 206p. \$10.00), prepared under the auspices of the Bibliographical Society of Canada. In recognition of the importance of the work, the Humanities Research Council of Canada and the Social Sciences Research Council aided in its publication. The present work with about 1,375 entries, without the additional numbers available for supplements between the classes, has probably two and a half times as many titles as represented in the forty-page *Bibliography of Canadian Bibliographies* prepared under the direction of Marian V. Higgins, and published in 1930 by McGill University. The new work presents a control that will be helpful to every worker interested in any or all Canadian material, and which should be of great help as well to institutions desiring to strengthen their Canadian holdings.

To the non-Canadian, the quite concise preface and introduction, in both French and English, do not seem to convey the impact that seems to have been made by the new National Library of Canada, with its choice of procedures and practices in view of the two official languages, and with *Canadiana*, the current national bibliography, appearing monthly and annually.

Systematic Arrangement

In contrast with the work edited by Miss Higgins, which was arranged alphabetically by topic in English, the present work follows the systematic arrangement of the Decimal classification used in *Canadiana*, with headings in French and English. The entries in French have French notes, and the English entries have notes in English. Entries for French titles of agencies and institutions are entered under the French form of the name, and English titles are entered under the English form. The same bi-lingualism is noted also in the indexes.

Features to Be Desired

For the non-Canadian the brevity of the notes, possibly because of the need for keeping within bounds for book publication, seems at times not to present as fully as might be helpful, a picture of the notable points of some publications. In the instance of the two entries for *Canadiana* on page 22, the two brief notes could be amplified, particularly as to the arrangement and coverage for the section on official publications to the advantage of most potential users. Even Tremaine's outstanding *Bibliography of Canadian Imprints, 1751-1800* (Toronto, 1952) has not a single note to indicate its arrangement and treatment, or that it is on a scale somewhat like the *American Bibliography* of Charles Evans, and that the entries, so far as locatable, are available on microfilm.

Even the general exclusion of bibliographies attached to monographs and in periodical articles seems occasionally to result in certain titles not being included—titles that would seem to have every appearance of being helpful. Among these might be mentioned the long bibliographical sections by Doughty and by Trotter on Canada and Newfoundland in Vol. 6 (1930), of the *Cambridge History of the British Empire*; the study by Fauteux on Fleury Mesplet, the first Montreal printer, with a bibliography of Mesplet imprints, in Vol. 28 of the *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*; and a study of early Toronto directories in a local historical publication about ten years ago.

National Control

The remarkable progress that has been made in Canada towards establishing a national control over the various types of material and reproductions from the beginning to the present, is not always to be readily observed in the considerable number of carefully arranged titles, in the absence of notes referring to and from, as well as descriptive of the content and related features. For instance, for *Canadian Newspapers on Microfilm (Catalogue des Journaux Canadiens sur Microfilm)* on p. 104-5, a note, however summary, as to the extent of the microfilming would seem useful, and would possibly save the enquirer time. These remarks sum up only to the comment that besides the volume itself, a paper or report on the present state of Canadian bibliography would appear helpful in extending its usefulness and influence.

Even though they are not readily available, typed bibliographies on file in various Canadian libraries and library schools have been recorded so far as possible, and thus are made obtainable for use and for microfilm or photostatic reproduction wherever these means are permissible.

An effort has also been made to include a record of works in progress. For instance in the section "Official Publications," p. 123-126, two considerable works are listed as being in preparation. Even Dr. Tanghe, the assistant national librarian and president of the Bibliographical Society of Canada, is listed briefly on p. 8, as having in compilation at the National Library, *Canadiana, 1867-1900*, thus planning to extend even more materially the national bibliography of Canada.

IN MEMORIAM

The Western Pennsylvania Unit of the Catholic Library Association records its deep sorrow on the death of Sister M. Fridolin, O.S.F., Secretary of the Unit for the past several years.

Sister Fridolin was librarian of the Mother-House of the Sisters of St. Francis, Millvale, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. She also served on the Catholic Press Month Luncheon Committee for the past three years and was editor of the Unit News Letter.

Funeral services were conducted on November 21, in the Chapel at Mt. Alvernia. Solemn Requiem Mass was offered by the Reverend Father Demetrius F. Schenk, T.O.R., Librarian of the College of Steubenville and current Chairman of the Western Pennsylvania Unit.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA UNIT GRANT ESTABLISHED FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL LIBRARIES

In commemorating its twentieth anniversary, the Western Pennsylvania Unit of the Catholic Library Association has announced the establishment of a \$250 grant for the promotion of central libraries in the elementary schools of Western Pennsylvania. Elementary schools in the Altoona-Johnston, Erie, Greensburg, Pittsburgh, Steubenville and Wheeling dioceses are eligible for the grant. The chairman of the grant committee, Sister M. Camillus, R.S.M., stated that the school applying for the grant must give evidence of parish support for the project. A matching grant of \$250 must be offered by the parish before the school application becomes valid.

Applications are being mailed to the 481 schools in the Western Pennsylvania area. Completed applications must be received by the committee by January 25, 1961. The name of the school receiving the grant will be announced at the Catholic Press Month Luncheon on January 28 at the Penn-Sheraton Hotel in Pittsburgh. Those interested in additional information may contact Sister M. Camillus, R.S.M., Mount Mercy College, Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania.

THE MONTREAL INSTITUTE ON CATALOG CODE REVISION



FROM
ONE
CATALOGER
TO
ANOTHER

BY
OLIVER L. KAPSNER, O.S.B.
St. Vincent College Library
Latrobe, Pennsylvania

Eager to present the product of their efforts in the drafting of a new cataloging code, and as tangible evidence of continued progress with this project since the first Institute on Catalog Revision was held at Stanford University in 1958, the codifiers saw fit to organize a second such institute, held this time at McGill University in Montreal, June 13-17, 1960. The Institute was jointly sponsored by the Cataloging and Classification Section of the Resources and Technical Services Division of the American Library Association, by the Cataloging Section of the Canadian Library Association, and by McGill University.

That interest in the revision of the code continues unabated can be gathered from the number of professional people who registered for the Institute, a total of 255. This number included one registrant each from England, France, Germany, India, and Mexico, two from Russia, three from the Philippines, 68 from Canada, and 177 from the United States.

The foreign librarians included two familiar faces from the Stanford Institute, Arthur Hugh Chaplin (Keeper, Department of Printed Books, British Museum) and Ludwig Sickman (Dozent, Bibliothekar-Lehrinstitut, Cologne-Lindenthal, Germany). France sent a delegate in the person of Paul Poindron (Conservateur en chef, Chef du Service Technique, Direction des Bibliothèques de France), Russia sent Nadeja Alek-

sandrova Lavrova (Librarian, All-Union Book Center of the U.S.S.R.) accompanied by an interpreter. These four Europeans constitute the Organizing Committee for the International Cataloging Conference of the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA), to be held in Paris in 1961, and were invited by the American Library Association, with their presence made possible by a grant to ALA from the Council on Library Resources, Inc. All four took an active interest in the Institute proceedings and discussions, in particular Mr. Chaplin, who made a number of interesting and penetrating comments, offered additional suggestions towards drafting a code built on principles as well as concerning some details in the code, and pointed out cases which might present difficulties in regard to international agreement on cataloging principles (He is the chairman of the aforementioned IFLA committee). The Russian delegate, arriving the second day, naturally attracted some attention. The Montreal Star for June 18 had this to say of her: "A motherly-looking, grey-haired, middle-aged woman, built on Juno-esque lines, whose features are of a decidedly Slavic cast, is paying her first visit to Canada from her native Moscow. She is Mrs. Nadeja Lavrova. . . ." The Star interviewer goes on to quote her as saying that she has been working in the field of bibliography for 30 years, that the Lenin Scientific Library contains 20,000,000 books,

and that there are some 400,000 librarians in Russia. She addressed the Institute briefly in English and held up a good-sized book which she said was the second edition of their descriptive cataloging manual or Part I of *Edinye Pravila* [Uniform Rules], presenting the copy to Mr. Lubetzky as a gift from the Soviet Union.

Outline of the Proposed Code

Two years ago an outline of the draft code as presented at the Stanford Institute was given in these pages for perusal by CLW readers. The same readers are presumably interested in continuing the study through seeing an outline of the new draft with its additions and changes, at the same time observing what progress the additions and changes may in themselves indicate. This time Mr. Lubetzky entitled his product *Code of Cataloging Rules: Author and Title Entry*. Directly below this title he goes on to call his opus, "An unfinished draft for a new edition of cataloging rules prepared for the Catalog Code Revision Committee." And here is the outline, or table of contents.

WORKS OF PERSONAL AUTHORSHIP

Entry of Work
General Rule
Work of Avowed Authorship
Work of Joint Authorship
Anthologies and Collections
Work of Changing Authorship
Work of Uncertain or Doubtful Authorship

Editions, Translations, Revisions and Related Works
Editions
Translations
Revisions
Adaptations
Continuations, Supplements, Related Works
Concordances and Indexes

Entry of Person
General Rule
Person with Surname
Entry
Qualification of Name
Compound Surname
Surname with Prefix
English

Italian
French
Spanish or Portuguese
[German] (Treated in the text, but omitted in table of contents)
Dutch and Flemish
Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish

Person with Pseudonym, Sobriquet, Nickname
Person with Title
Married Woman
Person with Forename
Sovereign
Pope and Antipope
Patriarch, Ecclesiastical Prince, etc.
Member of Religious Order
Christian Saint
Biblical Character
Transliteration and Romantization of Name

WORKS OF CORPORATE AUTHORSHIP

Entry of Work
General Rule
Work of Corporate Body
Work of Division of Corporate Body
Work of Group Organized or Sponsored by Corporate Body
Work of Unnamed Group
Work of Individual Issued by Corporate Body

Entry of Corporate Body
General Rule
Identification
Omissions from Corporate Name
Additions to Name
Initials, Abbreviations, Numbers
Variant Names and Change of Name
Corporate Name in Several Languages
Personal Name as Corporate Name
Conventional Corporate Name
Name of Affiliated or Subordinate Body

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Entry of Work
General Rule
Work of National or Local Jurisdiction
Constitution
Treaties
Work of Jurisdiction Subject to Authority of Other Jurisdiction
Work of Government Department, Office, or Agency

Work of Government Official
Entry of Jurisdiction
Name of National or Local Jurisdiction
Name of Government Department, Office, or Agency
Legislative, Administrative, and Judicial Agencies
Subordinate Offices
Language of Name
Special Provisions
Office of Head of Government
Legislative Bodies
Armed Forces
Embassies, Legations, Consulates
Delegations to International Bodies
Name of Office Represented by Government Official

WORKS OF UNKNOWN, COMPLEX, OR CHANGING AUTHORSHIP

Work of Unknown Authorship
Entry
Title
Modern Anonymous Work
Early Anonymous Work
Work Without Original Title
Translation
Cycles and Related Works
Work of Complex or Changing Authorship
Entry and Title
Serials
Entry
Title

The reader can thus at a glance note both additional rules and changes in organization of material. The main addition is "Entry of Person" under "Works of Personal Authorship," which was not covered at all in the Stanford draft. By entry of person is meant choice and form of name for an individual person.

There are also changes in "Entry of Work" (meaning choice of entry) under "Works of Personal Authorship." The material on "Fugitive Authorship" and "Serials" was shifted from this part in the Stanford draft to the last section in the present draft, called "Works of Unknown, Complex, or Changing Authorship." On the other hand, the material on editions, translations, adaptations, concordances, supplements, indexes, etc., was transferred from separate treat-

ment at the end in the Stanford draft to a place under "Entry of Work" in the first part of the new draft, "Works of Personal Authorship." The rules for "Corporate Authorship" and for "Government Publications" were not much changed in content from the Stanford draft, though frequently reworded. Besides being relocated in the schedule, the rule for serials with changing names was considerably altered from the previous draft, a matter that has already been reported at length in the October, 1960, issue of the Catholic Library World. Throughout the new draft there are fewer exceptions than in the Stanford draft, which almost glittered with exceptions and exceptions to exceptions to beginning to end.

No rules have as yet been drafted for special materials, such as, music, art, motion pictures, phonorecords, maps, newspapers, etc. Nor have rules for religious bodies and other religious matters been formulated, as for Churches (Catholic, Orthodox Eastern, Protestant) and their subdivisions (congregations, dioceses, councils and synods, etc.); local religious institutions, as, monasteries, convents, churches, shrines, temples, etc.; ecclesiastical documents; concordats; liturgical books, service books, hymnals, prayer-books; creeds and catechisms; Biblical, Apocryphal, and other Sacred literature; etc., etc. A few religious items are included in the proposed draft, which will be discussed individually later. Rules for descriptive cataloging are not yet considered; concerning these the editor has this to say in 'Preliminary note': "It should be noted that the examples included in the draft are designed to illustrate only the specific points of the rules accompanied by them and no other inferences (regarding rules of description or regarding added entries or references which are to be made generally) should be drawn from them; these are yet to be provided." No study has been made of the relation of author entries and of descriptive cataloging to subject headings, as could or should be done in the case of form headings, liturgical books and prayer-books, names of saints and of religious orders (and similar bodies), etc., some occurring far more frequently, sometimes only, as subject entries, and consequently may be a factor in determining both the choice of main entry and the function and content of descriptive cataloging.

Working Papers

The papers which were read and discussed at the Institute had been distributed to the delegates, along with a copy of the draft code, a full month in advance, covering the following topics: *Purposes, Procedure and Problems of Revision*, by Wyllis E. Wright, Williams College Library; *Fundamentals of Cataloging*, by Seymour Lubetzky; *Works of Personal Authorship*, by Ruth F. Strout, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago; *Personal Names*, by Katharine L. Ball, Library School, University of Toronto; *Works of Corporate Authorship*, by Audrey Smith, Free Library, Philadelphia; *Corporate Names*, by Arnold H. Trotter, University of Illinois Library; *Government Publications*, by Bella E. Schachtman, Chief of the Catalog and Records Section, Department of Agriculture; *Works Entered under Title*, by Jeanette E. Hitchcock, Stanford University Libraries; *The Reference Point of View on Code Revision*, by David R. Watkins, Yale University; *Experiment in Application of the Revised Rules*, by C. Sumner Spalding, Library of Congress; *Problems of Changing from the Old Rules to the New*, by Maurice F. Tauber, School of Library Service, Columbia University, and Robert E. Kingery, New York Public Library.

The papers were well prepared, creating the desired interest and stimulating discussion; the one on government publications perhaps excelling in thoroughness and clarity, and incidentally pointing out aspects which still deserve serious study. Catalogers, and administrators, are presumably interested in knowing the implications of the last two papers. For an experiment in applying the revised rules the Library of Congress selected 80 test cases, seemingly of above average difficulty, and distributed these among various experienced catalogers on its staff, with the general result that the proposed rules can be considered an improvement with room for more improvement, also demanding more thinking on the part of catalogers, since the code consists of general rules. The paper on problems encountered in changing from the old to the new rules was very conservative, merely summarizing general observations.

Serials and Corporate Authorship

As was reported in CLW two years ago, these two topics received most of the attention at the

1958 Stanford Institute.

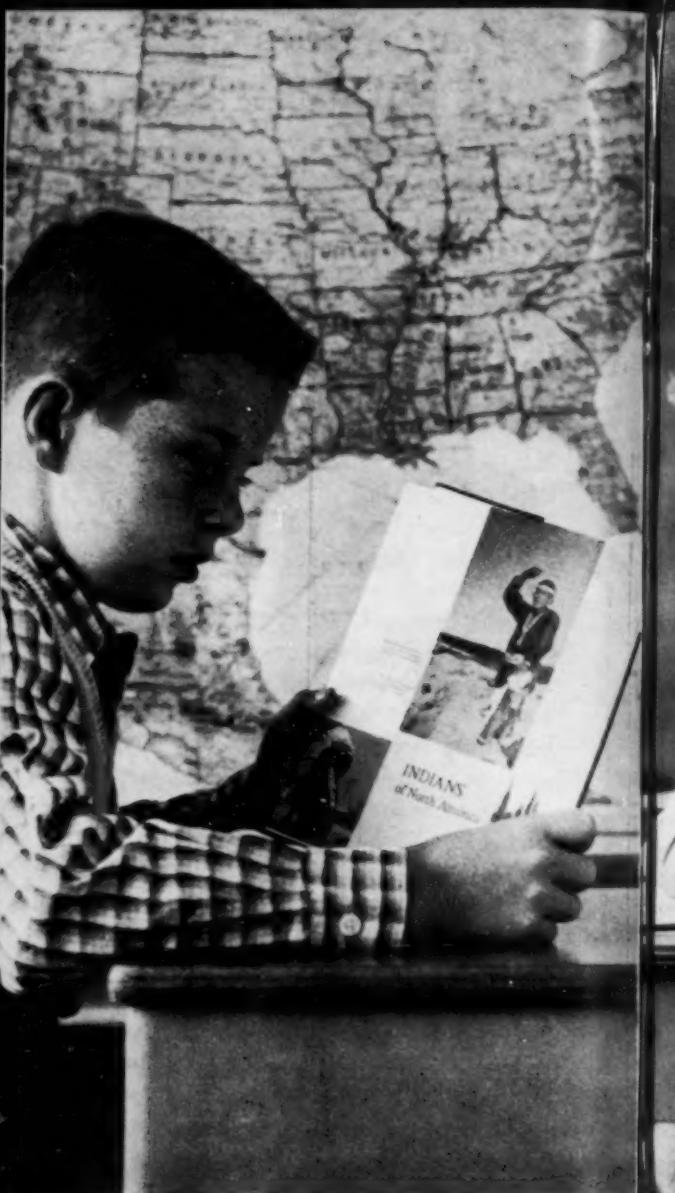
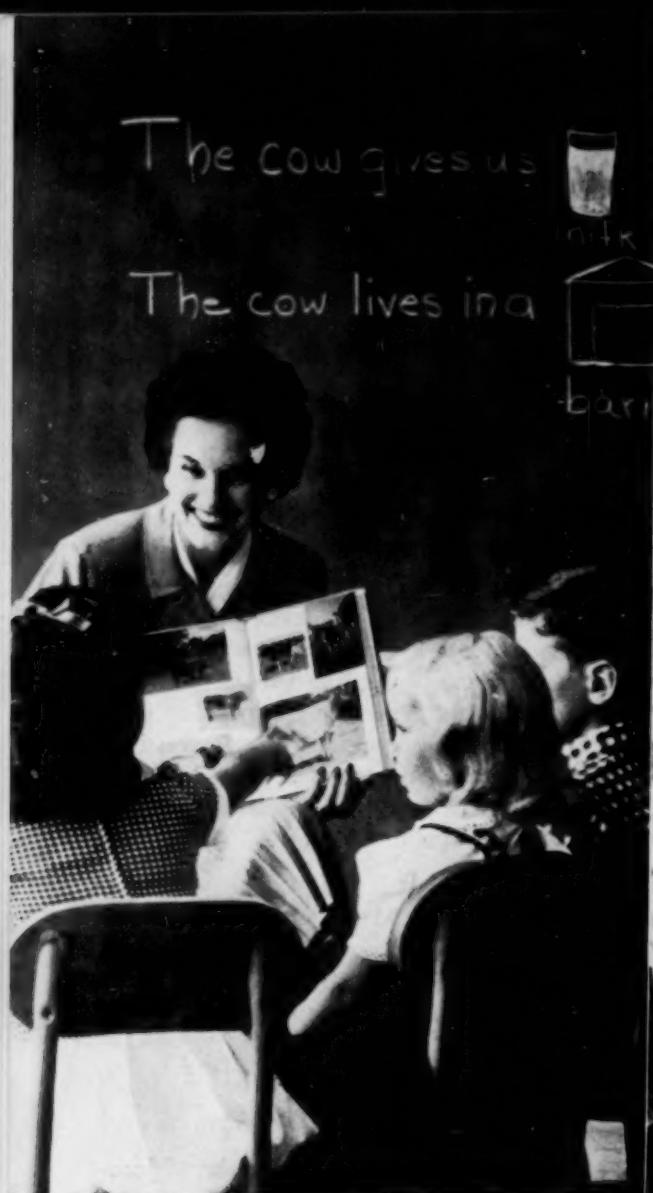
The results of the discussions on serials at the Montreal Institute have been presented in the October issue of CLW of this year.

While corporate authorship involves a number of problems, perhaps the most important one is that pertaining to change of name in a corporate body. For this vexing problem the draft offers the summary solution: "If the name of a corporate body has changed, its several names are successively used and linked by appropriate references." The catalogers attending the Institute seemed disposed to go along with this directive, despite the fact that it is partly in conflict with the second objective of the code, whose aim is to bring together the works of a given author (personal or corporate), presumably in convenient form. It will be remembered that the catalogers at the Stanford Institute were not inclined to accept a similar suggestion for handling serials, that is, using their several names successively, hence the alternative proposal for serials with changed names in the new draft, already covered in the October issue of CLW.

As a case study when subject cataloging is involved for older corporate bodies with changed names I selected the Knights of Malta as an example. This group has been known in the course of history under the following successive names:

Order of St. John of Jerusalem (1113-1309)
Knights of Rhodes (1309-1522)
Knights of Malta (1522-1798)
Sovereign Military Order of St. John of Jerusalem (1798-present)

When some years ago at the Catholic University of America we had to process a donation of 281 titles, old and new, dealing with this group, we had to decide on an entry. After observing that the Armed Forces Medical Library (the Knights of Malta are the forerunners of our modern hospital system and of the Red Cross) used the first three successive names mentioned above for entries, and for comprehensive works made subject entries for all three names, we decided at the Catholic University to use only the best known form of name, namely, Knights of Malta, with references from the other forms, thus bringing all works by and about this group conveniently together in the catalog, without multiplying subject entries.



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Also, for about 80 per cent of this material "Knights of Malta" was used as subject entry, and for only 20 per cent as author entry, which is frequently the case for older corporate bodies. Included in the collection were many comprehensive works for the Order, for which we used only one subject entry. The case becomes still more complex because the Knights of Malta have an unbroken succession of 76 Grand Masters, many of whom were responsible for published official acts. If successive names of the Order are used, these successive heads of the Order will also be scattered.

The draft itself cites Pennsylvania State University as an example of a corporate body with changed names, old as an American example, but hardly so when compared to the case of the Knights of Malta. This institution was chartered in 1855 as the Farmers' High School. In 1862 the name was changed to Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, in 1874 to Pennsylvania State College, and in 1953 to Pennsylvania State University. In private interview the head cataloger from that institution said they use the four names successively, and for comprehensive works make subject entries for all four names for the present, aware that this is hardly the correct thing to do. We thus have a proposed rule which, while apparently alleviating the cataloging burden in one direction, creates problems in another direction.

Some Religious Items

The present draft code includes rules for four religious items, all very disappointing. Some are incorrect, some are inadequate, none are practical. As official delegate of the Catholic Library Association to the Montreal Institute I pointed out their shortcomings, not only for Catholic libraries but for general cataloging procedure. Catholic usage for all four points in question is plainly illustrated in the two official publications of the Catholic Library Association, namely, the *Catholic Periodical Index* and the *Guide to Catholic Literature*. When the Catalog Code Revision Committee was officially established a few years ago, the Catholic Library Association volunteered its assistance in the preparation of directives involving religious matters, and was twice assured that proposed rules in this area would be submitted to it for consideration and comment. None of the four items in the draft

were in any way submitted to the Catholic Library Association for study and comment. The four items in question are: Pope (as an individual), saints, personal religious names, and corporate religious names.

The draft says that a pope should be entered under his pontifical name in Latin, giving Joannes XXIII, Pope, as an example. Now, just why should the entry be in Latin? The Catholic Church is an international institution, probably the most international institution on earth. Nor does anybody in this country ever look under such forms as Joannes, Gregorius, Hadrianus when searching the files for popes. A check in the McGill University catalog, a non-Catholic institution where the Institute was being held, showed that this library uses John XXIII, Pope, and similarly for the other popes called John, Gregory, etc. A later check in the University of Montreal catalog, where all subject entries are in French, showed that this library uses Jean XXIII, pape, and similarly Gregoire, etc., for the other popes. And if one were to consult the public catalogs in Italy, including Rome, one would see that they used Giovanni XXIII, papa, etc. The only place where Joannes XXIII is used in the library catalog is in the Vatican City, for local convenience, whose administrators would surely be pleasantly surprised to learn that American librarians think that the Pope's name should be entered in Latin in library catalogs in the United States of America. Briefly stated, to enter the name of a pope in English is both correct and practical.

The rule for "Christian saints" retains all the incorrectness and confusion of the present A.L.A. code, with some entered under forename, some under surname, some in Latin, some in the vernacular, some in English. It seems somewhat paradoxical that the codifiers, after having made so much fuss that corporate bodies should always be entered under the name of the institution, even for generic names (e.g., Public Library), and never under place, on the plea that such a procedure is the only *correct* procedure, promptly forget that this "principle of correctness" also applies in other instances. For, once it is admitted that there is such a class as "saints," it follows that they should be entered under their correct form, which is under forename in all cases. Once Mother Cabrini is admitted into

the category of saints she will never be known as Saint Cabrini, but as Saint Frances Cabrini, and entry for her name becomes "Frances Cabrini, Saint." This is nothing new at all. Charles Cutter, guided by cataloging principles, stated the whole procedure tersely in rule 23 of his *Rules for a Dictionary Catalogue* thus: "Put under the Christian or forename . . . b. Persons canonized." Both the British Museum and the current *British National Bibliography* enter saints, ancient, medieval and modern, under forename, with form of name according to English usage, thus achieving ready accessibility and uniformity. And both the *Bibliotheque Nationale* and the current *Biblio* enter all saints under forename, with form of name according to French usage. The French delegate at the Institute took the floor to call attention to incorrect examples in the draft, where saints are entered under surname. The British delegate remarked that, whereas the British Museum follows the principle of entering saints under forename, some British libraries make exceptions, as, for example, for Saint Thomas More. We could also leave it with that. If any individual library wishes to establish its own policy and enter some pet saints who were voluminous writers (there are only a few, such as Robert Bellarmine, Alphonsus Liguori, Thomas More) under surname, that is the business of the individual library. But a printed code should draft rules based on principles, and not list a conglomeration of policies producing a yet worse conglomeration of entries in the catalog files. For "Christian saints" a procedure based on "principle" is very simple, namely, entry under forename is *correct*, while form of entry according to usage in this country makes the correct form at the same time *practical*.

Under the rule for saints in the draft are listed some examples which are almost incredibly amateurish, as when "Gregorius I, Saint" is the entry given for the saint hitherto entered as "Gregory I, the Great, Saint, Pope." The draft example implies that he is the first Gregory known as a saint, which is far from true. In a bibliography being compiled by the American Benedictine Academy, this person's name occurs well over a hundred times, but invariably as Gregorius Magnus, Gregorio Magno, Gregory the Great, Gregor der Grosse, Gregoire le Grand, etc., plainly indicating that the epithet "the

Great" is inseparable from his name, and well needed in a long list of similar Gregories. Another example in the draft is "Olav II, Saint." Now, this particular Olav is not the second person by that name who became a saint but the second one to become king of Norway, hence the correct entry will be, "Olav II, Saint, King of Norway."

We come now to the troublesome category of members of religious orders, which, however, is only troublesome if one makes it so, as the draft code proceeds to do. Rule 18 has the heading, "Person with Forename." A subdivision under this rule (18d) reads: "A member of a religious entered under this name, followed by the title or by the title and the initials of the order in the language and form commonly used by him, with reference from his secular name when known. But a member of a religious order identified by surname is entered under the surname, with the title or the initials added only when necessary to distinguish among different persons of the same name or to avoid an ambiguity of name; the latter applies in the case of a woman identified in religion by a masculine name." It will be noted, in the first place, that Rule 18 was headed "Person with *Forename*." Yet here we have an example of a bit of amazing logical procedure, when the surname cases, which in this instance constitute 90-95 per cent of the group, are dragged in for maltreatment under a rule for forenames. Not only that, but through the method of treatment accorded the surname cases the code nullifies its own sound rule (13 b), which is the very first rule under "Entry of persons," reading: "A person of modern times (i.e. one who flourished after 1400 A.D.) is represented under the name and form of the name by which he is commonly identified in his works." Obviously, to bear a name worthy of a code based on principles, either Rule 13b or 18d should be deleted from the draft. Actually, with Rule 13b already having correctly stated the principle, there was no need for a special rule or rules for members of religious orders. All that is needed is an ordinarily honest application of Rule 13b, which will simultaneously assure both correctness of name in the catalog files and uniformity of practice among libraries. Furthermore, in answering various implications and charges that the draft code is too much affected

by the Library of Congress "No conflict" policy, Mr. Lubetzky publicly stated that this is not so, for the new code is concerned with "principles" whereas the LC "No conflict" affair is a policy, and policies are always a matter for local libraries to determine. Yet in the second part of Rule 18d we have a shining example of the "No conflict" policy in action, even to the extent of thereby weakening or undoing a previously declared principle in the code. With just a little effort a good code can presumably do much better than that. We agree fully that a code should be concerned with drafting rules based on principles, while the shaping of policies is a matter for individual libraries. And, surely, code or no code, a basic human principle remains untarnished, namely, that every individual has a right to the correct form of his or her personal name. Whether under forename or surname, men religious consider the order initials as part of their name, while women religious use "Sister" and the initials as part of their name.

Conventional Corporate Names

There remains one more religious item, names for religious orders as corporate bodies. These are included in Rule 32 of the draft code, entitled "Conventional Corporate Names." While the rule is also concerned with other groups, it is obvious from the preponderance of examples that it is concerned mainly with religious orders. And here also we have another example of a bit of amazing logical procedure, for the rule is headed "Conventional Corporate Names," yet 90-95 per cent of the corporate bodies affected by the rule have no conventional names, which large group is drawn in some vague manner into the last part of the rule. As it stands, the rule is just a pitiful example of codifying work, obviously not based on any study of the subject matter, then presuming to satisfy all needs with some theoretical guesswork. Even the assumption that "modern" societies and orders are not known by conventional names is incorrect, just unfortunately poor guesswork. What the rule attempts to say is of little help, while the help that it ought to give is not there at all. In handling the case of what name to choose for a religious order, one must begin by recognizing that there are four types of names possible: collective name, conventional name, short form of official name, and full form of official name. Some

orders are known by all four forms of such names, but most orders are affected by only the last two types. The answer, then, to the question, which form of name is to be used for a particular order, is: use the best known form, which is also in accord with a principle recognized elsewhere in the code. And to find the best known form of name usually requires just a little research work, as that is both the shortest and surest method to the correct answer and to establishing order in the catalog. It was mentioned at the Institute that the code too readily assumes that the name to be used for a corporate body can be found on the title page of its works. If that is already unreliable for other corporate bodies, it is all the more true for religious orders. For one thing, the names of religious orders are used mostly as subject headings. Then, too, the same order may be established in various countries, on various continents. Books about the same order appear in French, German, Italian, Spanish, English. If one does not exercise care, the same order can easily slip into the catalog files under various names, as there can be various forms of names for the same order not only in English, but also various forms of names in each of several other languages for that very same order. So, a bit of initial research work may forestall a big headache later on. Help is also needed to distinguish orders with the same name (there are several dozen orders or congregations known as Sisters of St. Joseph, just to mention one group). In this regard the code has nothing to offer. Help is also needed to handle the unique subdivisions of religious orders. Again, complete silence on the part of the code. Actually, rules correctly drafted for these matters will not take up more space in the code, probably less, yet give better service, especially if supported with appropriate examples. True enough, their preparation will require previous study and thorough familiarity with the subject matter.

Lesser Rules

There are actually two other lesser rules in the draft touching religious topics, one for "Patriarch, Ecclesiastical Prince, etc.,," the other for "Biblical Character." The latter class occurs only as subject entries, to be entered under English form of name, according to the code. But the most important religious items are included

among the four items mentioned previously. In handling the Catholic Farmington titles for seven years I observed that 40 per cent of these publications involve the names of members of religious orders, either as authors, subjects, or added entries. Five per cent are concerned with saints, mostly as subjects. Any other religious aspects, such as, popes, councils, liturgical books, etc., each constitutes less than five per cent, in fact, rarely more than two per cent of current Catholic theological literature. Personal religious names and saints are the two leading items.

Where Are We Now?

A good question, meaning in reference to the entire code project. Could we be inclined at the present stage of code revision work to exclaim with the poet Dante in the opening stanza of the *Inferno*?

"Mi ritrovai per una selva oscura,
Che la diritta via era smarrita."

Actually, many attending the Montreal Institute saw silver linings in the clouds as far as improved structure of the Code is concerned. What they dreaded is the thought of all the work and expense involved in making the suggested changes (for there are many), and explaining this matter to the administration. Mr. Lubetzky is eager to see the draft put into practice. But the new code is still an unfinished product, as to scope and as to details, and no study has as yet been made of its relation to descriptive and to subject cataloging, while more work is also needed to mend its inconsistencies. Some catalogers are also hesitant about abandoning the form heading "Laws, statutes, etc.", as it is questionable whether a better substitute is being offered. Others feel the same way about using corporate entry vs. place name universally, as we would then be using some vague and elusive entries in the catalog, from which we had hitherto not even made cross references, as nobody was inclined to look there. Throughout the draft code it seems fairly obvious that the catalogers got the breaks rather than the users. To my surprise, some catalogers seemed frightened by the directive for using standard titles in brackets. I personally think it is a good directive for use with voluminous authors, especially older ones, whose works are translated into various languages, as it helps to set up good order in the

files, an order which the public can also readily understand and should be grateful for. Let local or smaller libraries establish their own policy in this matter, easily done and no harm done.

I would like to add my plea here at the end for unity between the rules for author and title entries and rules for descriptive cataloging and for subject cataloging, for we are surely not cataloging three separate books with the same title but one complete book with one title. And for emphasis I might repeat that all religious items in the draft code deserve, should I say further study or, perhaps more correctly, for the most part a beginning study.

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Talking Shop

BY RICHARD J. HURLEY

Supervisor of School Libraries
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It is said that we are generalists in a world of specialists. If we really believe that the library is the heart of the school, we must be alert to trends and issues in education, and contribute to the growing edge of our profession. Not many years ago, the misuse of the theory of the self-contained classroom led in some schools to the decentralization of libraries. Today, to avoid similar errors, we have to relate the following developments to the school library:

1. Teaching machines, or automotive instruction—We should make sure that the individualized "canned" education represented by such devices is enriched by books.

2. Increased knowledge and awareness of the under-achiever and the academically talented. Each of these types tends to be lost in the process of mass education. The librarian, meeting these types in the informal surroundings of the library, has an excellent opportunity to challenge them to make fuller use of their abilities.

3. Individualized and development and functional English programs. The first two programs are meaningless without the resources of a centralized library. The promise of such programs is that every child will regularly come to the library. In some schools, the study hall has been a casualty to the broadened curriculum and this may tend to prevent students from using the library. We should remember that not all teachers are library-minded.

4. Modern language instruction in elementary grades and language laboratory programs in secondary schools. Too many language teachers and librarians limit purchases to language recordings. The aural-oral approach should not preclude knowledge of a land and its people; travel books, literary classics, history and biography should accompany the use of recordings. The revival of Latin study also has strong implications for library service.

5. Special reading programs on the high-

school level (or, in old-fashioned terms, remedial reading). In our bucket-brigade education, it is not strange that young people enter high school with poor reading habits. There is a strong connection between reading ability and success in learning subject matter, and fortunately this is now recognized at the high school level. For slow learners, we might admit the use of abridged classics. Similarly, landmark books and recreational reading are promoted in senior high school. We may even look forward to a day when our graduates will continue to read seriously and to patronize public libraries.

6. Ungraded classes and teaching blocks. We are so accustomed to saying, "This is a third grade book" using the grading given in the Wilson catalogs, that we may be lost when a reader announces that he is on the sixth step and could he have a book on dinosaurs? The block offers a new opportunity for the librarian and teacher to plan library activities. To us, this is one more indication that the days of sole dependence on the textbook are numbered, and that the school library is emerging as a real curriculum center.

These are only a handful of the issues confronting us. What of the new methods of grouping? What can we contribute to the "new" mathematics? We recommend that an issue of the CLW be devoted to enlarging our horizons.

Also of professional interest in the "State Department of Education Responsibilities for School Libraries" of the United States Office of Education, is a contribution of Mary Helen Mahar, Specialist for School and Children's Libraries. The result of a survey made in 1957-58, the summary concludes that state departments of education have broad responsibilities for school libraries. Laws and regulations pertaining to legal responsibilities for school libraries by state education departments apply in 30 per cent of our states to non-public schools. School librarians in these states should take advantage of state services.

Recently we examined, and now recommend, volume one of the Pictorial Library of Science—*Chemistry, Physics, Astronomy* (Doubleday, \$9.95). Each section is a complete unit, with illustrations designed to supplement the text. Two special features are the systematic, not alphabetic, arrangement, and the unusual amount of pictorial material.

CLA NEWS AND VIEWS

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BY SISTER EDWARD, S.C.L.
Central Catholic High School
Billings, Montana

TAKING THE PLACE of the fall meeting, a Workshop for Elementary and Secondary School Librarians was sponsored by the CONNECTICUT Unit, Saturday, September 24, at Gonzaga Hall, Fairfield University, in cooperation with the Diocesan Superintendents of Schools of Hartford, Bridgeport, and Norwich. Father Andrew Bouwhuis, S.J., Director of the Library, Le Moyne College, Syracuse, spoke on "The Role of the Library and the Librarian in the Total Educational Program." Helen Brogan, formerly coordinator of children's work in the New York Public Library, now on the faculty of Fordham University, discussed the elementary school library; and Fred Weinstein, Director, Department of Library Science, Southern Connecticut University, the secondary school collection. Elizabeth Tracy, Librarian, Hillhouse High School, New Haven, outlined teaching the use of books and libraries.

Rheta Clarke, State Department of Education, clarified "Professional Relations," while Doctor Malcolm Gray, Librarian, Norwalk High School, presented "Publicity and Public Relations in the Library."

More workshoppers . . .

A similar workshop was attended by fifty-three I.H.M. school librarians of the Detroit Archdiocese, September 1, at St. Charles High

School, Detroit. In the opening session, Sister Mary Davidica, Co-ordinator of I.H.M. schools, urged long-range planning so that the school librarians might implement the new standards within the "five-year period of grace." As a MICHIGAN Unit delegate to the Joint Committee on School Library Development, Sister M. Davidica reported that this organization expects school librarians "to meet the mark."

Sixty-minute discussion periods for secondary and elementary groups resulted in ways and means of setting up workable policies appropriate to local situations. Other phases of the workshop developing the theme, "School Library Development in Terms of Levels of Service and New Standards," included: "Responsibility of Librarianship," "Book and Periodical Selection and Purchasing," "Library Instruction," and "School and Public Library Cooperation." (MICHIGAN Unit)

Invitation to work . . .

A call for volunteers to help in the reorganization of the library at the Mary Immaculate School, conducted by the Religious of the Good Shepherd, Boston, was sent out by Anna Manning through the September *News Bulletin* of the NEW ENGLAND Unit.

Plans for the annual Authors Luncheon of the PHILADELPHIA AREA Unit are under way.

Bellevue-Stratford Hotel will again be the place; February 11, the date; and authors Richard Raymond Madden, O.C.D., and Alice Curtayne, the main speakers. Their fall meeting was October 16 at the Library Center of the Drexel Institute of Technology; the meeting this month, December 11, will be at the Mater Misericordiae Academy, Merion, Pennsylvania; and the spring meeting, April 30, at Villanova University.

For any interested in other definitions of a library here's one given at the end of the September *News Notes* of the Assumption Library, Worcester: "A community in which both reader and writer meet, to which both contribute something of value, mutually forging the links of the chain as it passes from mind to mind and from generation to generation." The author is not given.

Silver Jubilee for MIDWEST . . .

"One of our finest" was the consensus of opinion of the annual MIDWEST Unit meeting, September 21-22, at the Loretto Academy, Kansas City, Missouri. And it should have been, for the Unit was celebrating its Silver Jubilee and honoring its founder, Sister Mary Mark, Librarian, Saint Mary College, Xavier, Kansas, and its charter members.

A digression from the usual prepared-talk sessions was the college problems clinic conducted by Father W. Charles Heiser, S.J., of St. Mary's College, St. Marys, Kansas. Chairmen of several smaller discussion groups reported to the reassembled college librarians. Parish librarians conducted a workshop with five representatives of the Kansas City-St. Joseph Diocese participating and with Sister Christine, S.S.S., Director, Catholic Community Library, Kansas City, Missouri, as discussion leader.

Panelists of the high school round table discussed problems in school library administration in the Midwest states and the 1960 ALA standards, under the chairmanship of Sister M. Edward, S.C.L., Librarian, St. Pius X High School, Kansas City, Missouri.

With Sister Dorothy Marie, R.S.M., Librarian, Glennon High School, Kansas City, Missouri, as chairman, hospital librarians learned about service in a unified hospital library, a medical library in the Veterans Administration, and what an instructor would like in a nursing school library.

At the general session Father Robert R. Lakas, S.J., Associate Professor of English, Rockhurst College, Kansas City, Missouri, spoke on "Recent Trends in Contemporary Fiction;" and Sister Mariella Gable, O.S.B., Professor of English, Marillac College, Normandy, Missouri, on "Modern Catholic Fiction."

Father Charles Kruger, S.J., Librarian, Regis College, Denver, presided at the Silver Jubilee Luncheon; the Most Reverend Bishop John P. Cody, of the Kansas City-St. Joseph Diocese, conferred citations from CLA on Sister Mary Mark, S.C.L., and Sister M. Florence, O.S.B.

The Silver Jubilee meeting was sponsored by the Catholic high school librarians of Kansas City, Missouri, with Sister Ellen Patricia of Loretto Academy as General Chairman. Sister became Chairman of the Unit during the meeting.

To promote better understanding . . .

At the fall meeting of the NEW ENGLAND Unit, Rivier College, Nashua, New Hampshire, September 24, Father Casimir, O.S.B., of the Eastern Rite, from St. Anselm's College, spoke on the materials which libraries should promote in order to foster better understanding and greater appreciation of one another among Catholics of different rites.

The feast of St. Teresa of Avila held special significance for librarians of the GREATER CINCINNATI Unit. The program for its first meeting of the academic year, October 15, at Our Lady of Cincinnati College, included a bookmobile, news about the Personal Library Contest, installation of new officers, the future of the DAYTON Section, and details of Sister Mary Wilhelmina's trip to Munich. At the request of Doctor Schmaus of the University of Munich, Sister M. Wilhemina, C.P.P.S., Immaculate Conception High School, Celina, Ohio, Chairman of the GREATER CINCINNATI Unit, attended the five-day International Intellectual Conference at the University of Munich. Together with Dietrich von Hildebrand of the United States and thirty other speakers from Japan, Italy, France, Germany, and South America, Sister presented a paper. "The events of the Eucharistic Congress," writes Sister, "defy description, as does the Passion Play at Oberammergau. It was a tremendous experience, one I shall never forget."

Celia Critchley, of the CONNECTICUT Unit, spent the summer in Europe attending the International Library Meeting at Malmo, Sweden, and touring Swedish libraries as a representative of ALA. Miss Critchley, Librarian at the Bristol Public Library, is the Unit CBW Chairman for 1961.

Apostolate of good reading . . .

With appropriate posters and bookmarks completed, it is the hope of Sister Mary Consuelo, C.R.S.M., Gwynedd-Mercy Junior College, National Chairman, CBW 1961, that orders for Catholic Book Week materials will be filled before Christmas. To say that the adult poster is liturgical and that the children's poster was designed by Valenti Angelo should satisfy the most discriminating. Committees of highly qualified compilers have worked on the book lists.

The Catholic Press Association, the National Council of Catholic Men, the National Council of Catholic Women, and the National Office for Decent Literature are co-sponsoring groups.

Apostolate of charity . . .

It was "a rare sunny day in Lima" that Father Vincent T. Mallon, M.M., composed another of his news letters from Peru. The former Executive-Secretary of CLA truly loves his poor there and is valiantly doing God's work to alleviate their sufferings, to counsel the doubter, to reassure the timid.

It will not be America's promised half-billion that will improve conditions in Lima or Puno. "Patience," writes Father, "will be perhaps the most important virtue in the developing future of Latin America." Patience in action, we'd say; and that is love.

In case you had not . . .

Copied from the September *ICLA Newsletter*:

"Have you noticed the 'Calendar of Library Displays' in the new Thomas More 'Catholic Book Annual 1961'? Compiled by Sister M. Eone, O.S.F., it makes a good Catholic supplement to 'Chases' Calendar of Annual Events, Special Days, Weeks, and Months in 1961,' published by the Apple Tree Press, 2322 Mallory Street, Flint 4, Michigan."

And that brings us to the end of 1960. Merry Christmas! Happy New Year!



Diamond Anniversary of Brother Joakim Sylvester, F.S.C.

Brother J. Gabriel, F.S.C. has announced the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of Brother Joakim Sylvester, F.S.C., in the Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

In the presence of His Excellency, Archbishop William O. Brady, S.T.D., a Solemn High Mass of Thanksgiving was offered in the Church of the Holy Spirit, St. Paul, Minnesota, on November 26. Members of the clergy, former students of Brother Sylvester, officiated at the Mass celebrated by the Rev. George Dargay.

Brother Sylvester was born John F. O'Connell in St. Louis, Missouri, on July 20, 1884; he entered the novitiate in 1900, and has served in many capacities in midwestern schools. At present he is Prefect of Studies at Cretin High School, St. Paul, Minnesota.

One of the founders of the Catholic Library Association, Brother Sylvester has served as a member of the Executive Council, and has been four times Director of National Catholic Book Week.

On behalf of the Catholic Library Association membership, Brother Arthur Goerdt, S.M., President, has extended his congratulations and invitation to Brother Sylvester to attend the 1961 St. Louis Conference as a guest of the Association.



BOOKS IN THE PARISH

BY JANE HINDMAN

Holy Family College
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Purchasing Books for the Parish Library

The purchasing of books for a Parish library is a great burden to many library committees. It is a serious problem; one that should not be put on one person alone. The books purchased should be selected by a small committee.

There are several things to be considered by the purchasing committee. A library budget, no matter how small, should be agreed upon and held to, increasing it whenever possible.

New books are a stimulus to a library. They are a potent means of advertising, for they in turn have been advertised through many channels. If possible, it is well to divide the budget into quarters and purchase books every three months. This will insure a steady, even though small flow of new books to the library. Book reviews can be clipped or copied from magazines and posted to keep interest among library patrons.

There are other advantages to this mode of purchase. Current books reach the shelves earlier than they would if books were ordered yearly. If the plan were to order books monthly, purchases might be made hastily without due consideration as to whether or not they would be read.

Library committees must have time to read and consult book reviews. Time is needed also for the ordering of books and payment of bills.

A book agent should be selected and purchases made through him. The parish library is entitled to a discount on the books purchased. The purchasing committee should find the best book agent for its needs. These are all mech-

anical details and once decided upon can be held to, but the decision about which books to purchase is an ever continuing one that must be met by the purchasing committee. Many factors must be taken into consideration in selecting books. If all parish libraries were the same, titles for purchase could be published in this column every month with complete cataloguing information. Obviously, this cannot be. Parish libraries throughout the country have different characteristics. One may be in a college town, another in an agricultural sector, a third in a small village. There may be a large public library practically next door or none within a hundred miles.

The parish library of necessity is small. It is not considered wise for it to attempt to stretch the budget to include secular books. After all, the purpose of a parish library is to further knowledge and love of the Catholic religion, and that purpose is fulfilled through reading Catholic books.

The activities in the parish itself will influence the purchase of books. A Mother's study group or a teen-age forum will need to be supplied with ammunition for discussion. An industrial neighborhood will be interested in the Catholic stand on labor. The best material can be found in well-chosen books and magazines.

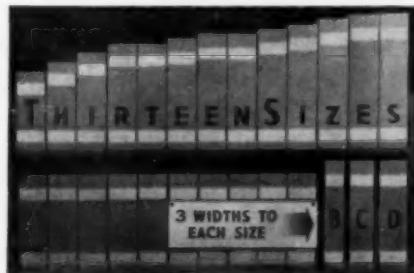
Once publishers learn that a library is in the market for books, they will deluge the committee with brochures and catalogues extolling the merits of their various wares. Books are not purchased on the recommendations of publishers'

agents. There are book review magazines and book review sections of magazines that weigh the merits of book and make recommendations for purchase. *Best Sellers*, University of Scranton, Scranton, Pennsylvania, is a magazine devoted to book reviews. The *Critic*, 210 West Madison Street, Chicago 6, Illinois, devotes much of its space to Catholic book reviews.

Not all book reviews agree. It is well to consult several and make a decision. All this consultation makes work for the committee but insures a wise choice of books. Some libraries depend on book clubs. It should be kept in mind that these clubs must select for a wide variety of readers. Their choices cannot fit every library. If book clubs are used, the recommendations for each book should be weighed carefully.

Membership in the library purchasing committee entails work and careful judgment but is very rewarding. It is a great satisfaction to see library patrons read new books that have been chosen for their enjoyment.

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BOOKS AND BANDAGES

BY
SISTER M. BERENICE, R.S.M.
Mercy Hospital
Buffalo, New York

Hospital Section of the Catholic Library Association Has Lost an Intrepid Leader

In the recent death of Sister Mary Germaine, S.S.M., Secretary-Treasurer and former Chairman of the Hospital Section, the Association has lost a member gifted with the ability to accept individual responsibility, one characterized by initiative and possessing unusual facility for organization.

Potential members succumbed to her intensive efforts for recruitment as she encouraged them to contribute of their ability in the promotion of the "Apostolate of the Written Word."

Sister Mary Germaine's unselfish dedication to a cause to which she gave limitless service, will remain in the memories of those with whom she lived, worked, shared, and prayed.

From the *Hospitaler*, September 1960, may I quote from Sister Germaine's article, "The Hospital Librarian: Duties and Responsibilities," no doubt her last published contribution to the Section which she helped to organize:

There is a nobler service to humanity than that of saving human lives, great as this latter task is. It is the preservation and increase of God's own life in the lives of all mankind. The great scarcity of librarians is deplorable. Capable young men and women should be encouraged to become librarians. Interest them in hospital librarianship where the scarcity is even greater. Heaven will be the reward of all who spread the truth. The librarian makes this her business when she makes librarianship her lifetime career. The souls she helped to salvation will form her crown of glory for all eternity.



BOOKS FOR YOUNG ADULTS

By LORETTA M. WINKLER
Young Adult Librarian
Grand Concourse Branch
The New York Public Library

BAUMANN, Hans. *The World of the Pharaohs*. Color photographs by Albert Burges. Line drawings by Hans Peter Renner. Trans. by Richard and Clara Winston. 255 p. 60-11491. Pantheon. \$4.00.

"With Napoleon, a new age began for ancient Egypt. The men who pierced the pyramids now were no longer seeking treasures. They wanted to solve the mysteries that Cheops had built into his pyramid."

This book describes the world of the Pharaohs through the finds of renowned scholars of Egyptology. However, it is told in story form.

Megdi, a thirteen-year-old Egyptian boy, set out to make some discoveries on his own. In some of the old tunnels, he finds a few trinkets. Old Gurgar catches him and explains that he is not only stealing, but endangering his life by crawling into places that might easily cave in.

From this day forward, Gurgar, and Megdi's archeologist father, takes a greater interest in the boy. He is introduced to the many landmarks of the Old Kingdom. The reader, along with Megdi, learns about the discoveries of Reisner, Petrie, Brugsch, Champollion, and Carter.

The story is contrived. Still, Egyptian history in this form is at times interesting to the eighth and ninth grade student.

The book is illustrated with colored photographs and some good black and white line drawings. There is a listing of "Dynasties of the Pharaohs" and a glossary.

LMW

EWEN, David. *Leonard Bernstein: a biography for young people*. 174 p. 60-13363. Chilton. \$3.50.

Born in Boston of immigrant parents, Leonard Bernstein at 42 has become one of the youngest and most famous of American musicians. His father wanted him

to enter the family business even after he had graduated with a cum laude in music from Harvard. Leaving Boston for New York, Bernstein lived a practically penniless existence, giving lessons and playing at parties until Mitropoulos helped him obtain a scholarship in conducting at the Curtis Institute. Bernstein then studied with Koussevitsky who became his friend and advisor. Opportunity arrived when in 1944 Bruno Walter fell suddenly ill. The rest is musical history for this versatile young man who is equally at home with a symphony, choral work or musical comedy. His TV appearances have served to introduce music to a wide audience. A chapter on conductors is unique. The appendix lists works by and about Bernstein. There is a minimum of dialogue but the style is lively and there is some analysis of the musical compositions. This story of a young man who reached success in the face of handicaps and who knew the struggles involved, should appeal even to the non-music lover. Index and photos are included.

JULIA LOSINSKI
Young Adult Consultant
Westchester Library System, (N.Y.)

FLEMING, Thomas. *Now We Are Enemies: The Story of Bunker Hill*. 366 p. 60-8986. St. Martin's Press. \$5.00.

This is one of the best "Day" books I have read. The account of the Bunker Hill slaughter is written in a popular style, but with impressive research. Mr. Fleming says that his purpose was: "To transform the story of Bunker Hill from a few pages in a history textbook to the magnificent drama of courage which it is." He has accomplished his purpose, and seemingly without distorting the facts.

Flashbacks take the reader into the private lives of some of the men who fought, and some who ran. "How closely and tragically intertwined were the lives of these men who from this day forward would call them-

selves British or American." For, when Putnam and Prescott gave those famous orders not to fire until "you can see their buttons" or "the whites of their eyes," they were in fact making true enemies of their former comrades in arms.

The title, *Now We Are Enemies*, comes from one of Benjamin Franklin's letters to William Strahan of London: "You are a member of Parliament and one of that Majority which has doomed my country to Destruction. . . . You and I were long friends. You are now my enemy."

I would recommend that it be purchased for all high school libraries. For those students of American History who need a bit of a stimulant, this would be an excellent suggestion for supplementary reading. It is not for the slow reader, however.

The index and bibliography will make it useful for school research assignments.

LMW

GOULD, Jean. *A Good Fight; The Story of FDR's Conquest of Polio.* 308 p. 60-12336.

Dodd, Mead. \$4.00.

This new biography of Franklin D. Roosevelt is written especially for young adults. It covers his political career as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Governor of New York, and as President of the United States.

The emphasis is on the polio attack and the great influence it had upon the man and his career. *A Good Fight* makes it clear that it was more than a minor affliction. Miss Gould tells of the courage of this man who, during his convalescence, tried all kinds of exercises to help him stand and walk without braces. Although he never reached that goal, his spirit conquered the handicap. And at the resort in Warm Springs, Georgia, he helped others to do the same. The author's account brings in much new authentic information on the Roosevelt treatments for polio.

The book has a rather sluggish pace, but it also has a warmth and intimacy that makes a human being of a great president.

Recommended for boys and girls from eighth grade through high school. It might well be used as an introduction to Schary's play *Sunrise at Campobello.*

LMW

REYNOLDS, Quentin. *Known But to God.* 255 p. 60-11300. John Day Co. \$3.95.

The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery, Virginia is the basis of this book. The author combines facts about the development of the national shrine, details of how unknown servicemen are selected for reburial, and three short stories of fictional war heroes from World War I, World War II, and the Korean War.

There is enough information for anyone who really wants to know how the Unknown Soldiers were chosen, and why they will always remain "Known but to God." I found these details sickening. And, I should think that many who still remember those "missing in action" will be disturbed by this grotesque Hollywood

treatment of the bodies of men who were killed in the action of serving their country. Perhaps teenagers can look at this part of the book more objectively. Still, the only reason I could recommend this to a young adult is because of the inspirational stories of the three different combat men.

Suggest very limited purchase for high school libraries.

LMW

SAMACHSON, Dorothy and Joseph. *Good Digging.* Rand, N.Y. c1960. \$3.50. L.C. 59-11257.

This is a book of archaeology. The introduction explains what archaeology is, and succeeding chapters advance from early times until the present. Its aim seems to be to develop an interest in the field as a career. There are chapters on the training of an archaeologist, preparing an expedition, and the value of the field itself. There are ample and certified illustrations, a glossary and a good bibliography. Worthwhile addition to the career section and interesting recreational reading. For eighth grade and junior high school students.

SISTER MARY HUGH
Mercy High School
Riverhead, New York

TER HAAR, Jaap. *Danger on the Mountain.*

Trans. by B. Mussey. 186 p. 60-12851. Duell, Sloane and Pearce. \$3.00.

In plot, this mountain climbing story is similar to James Ullman's *Banner in the Sky.*

Paul Winkler had been the guide on a climbing expedition up the Matterhorn when one of his tourist party met with a fatal accident. It was not Paul's fault, but since he felt responsible, he gave up his position as one of the best young guides in the country. Working in a local grocery store was not the easiest way to earn the money required for his father's hospital bills, nor did it help Paul regain his self-respect. The climax comes when he volunteers to go with a rescue party during a terrible storm. During the climb he finds his courage and leads the party to the rescue of two lost men. The hero returns to his village, wins his girl, and is given enough money for his father's cure.

I find Mr. Ullman a far better writer in this area, and would recommend *Danger on the Mountain* only as a limited library purchase. It may be useful where there is a demand for more adventure titles. It should be kept in mind for the slow eighth and very slow ninth grade readers.

LMW

For Girls Only

CAVANNA, Betty. *Accent on April.* 256 p. 60-10635. Morrow. \$2.95.

COLMAN, Hilda. *The Best Wedding Dress.* 221 p. 60-8999. Morrow. \$2.95.

STOLZ, Mary. *The Beautiful Friend*. 179 p.
60-13409. Harper. \$2.75.

Several favorite authors are offering new titles for girls. The perennial favorite, Betty Cavanna, has written a warm, readable family story of fifteen-year-old Betty McCall. Betty suffers from having an older brother who teases her and refuses to believe that anything she says and does is of any consequence compared to the great things he is doing. Younger sisters will enjoy meeting themselves in this piece of fiction.

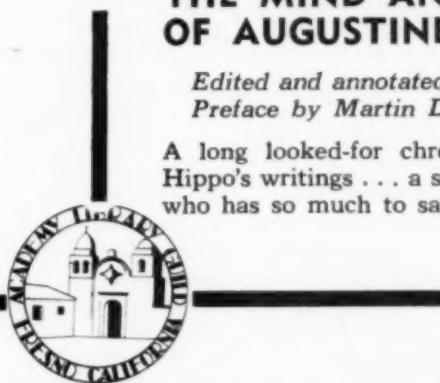
Sara Driscall, the heroine of Hilda Colman's *The Best Wedding Dress*, is older and more sophisticated. The Driscalls are not average. Sara's mother runs an exclusive dress shop, and her father owns and manages a dress factory. Sara is often lonely and on her own. When Mrs. Driscall suddenly dies in a plane crash, life starts to fall apart for Sara. Left to decide things for herself, the problems begin to mount. What should she do now that she has graduated from high school? Is she in love enough, mature enough, to marry Noah? To whom can she turn for advice?

This is not so good as Colman's earlier girls' stories, but it is provocative and entertaining.

This year Mary Stoltz is represented by a collection of short stories, *The Beautiful Friend*. Slicker than her previous ones (perhaps because they were written for popular magazines), this collection represents writing for teenagers at a higher level.

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BOOK REVIEWS

FAIRBANK, Alfred, and WOLPE, Berthold. *Renaissance Handwriting: An Anthology of Italic Scripts.* 104 p. 96 plates. World. \$12.50.

For those of us who were subjected in grammar school to the unadorned expediency of the Palmer Method, it is refreshing and encouraging to see a revival of the so-called italic hand of the Renaissance. Over the past decade, we have seen the publication of manuals of italic handwriting for amateurs, reprints in paperback of some famous masters like Tagliente, and in the introduction to the present work, we learn that manuals have been prepared by Mr. Fairbank even for the grammar school beginner.

The first half of this century has seen us in America pass through a period characterized pedagogically by a glorification of uniformity (i.e. mediocrity); and as far as handwriting is concerned, our first years in school were spent in perfecting a plain, business hand which at best was legible. Then came adulthood and the complete anonymity of the typewriter. In answer to this situation Mr. Fairbank, author or editor of numerous works on handwriting, presents the simple, but calligraphic, hand of Renaissance Italy; he presents it not only as an aesthetic device, but as a pedagogical art that disciplines the mind in the process of acquiring it.

This anthology, however, is not presented exactly in the form of a handwriting manual; it is a chronological selection of facsimiles representing the finest examples of italic writing from Poggio (1428) down to samples of late sixteenth and early seventeenth century English amateurs. A second series of plates covers italic writing manuals from those of Arrighi and Tagliente down to the work of some twentieth century English calligraphers. The introduction is by Mr. Fairbank; the notes to the plates are the work of Mr. Wolpe. The plates are all black and white, and excellently reproduced. The selection is outstanding not only for the principal purpose of the authors, but also for the interesting matter contained in many of the samples. A number of the documents come from the courts of Henry VIII, Mary Tudor, Elizabeth I, et al.; several are written in the hands of the royal personages themselves. These lend historical interest to a primarily artistic study.

The handwriting of the Renaissance is an important element in the history of printing as well as in palaeography. To understand the typographical art of the early Italian printers, it is necessary to understand the manuscript tradition of the Renaissance scholars-scribes. This anthology is a signal contribution to this understanding.

The only errors noted were those which could have been avoided by improved proofreading. The constant inconsistency of *cancellaresca* and *cancellarescha* with the unnecessary "h," *littera* and *lettera*, the plural *lettere* with a singular (misspelled) *cancellarescha*, mar a work otherwise beautifully printed and produced. But if some of these seeming errors represent the inconsistent orthography of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, then the words (when not part of a title) should have been enclosed in quotation marks as well as printed in italics. As they stand, they are misspellings in the light of contemporary Italian orthography. The reviewer also takes exception to the often repeated statement that italic type was first used in 1501. This date marks the first book printed completely in italic; but Griffó's italics had appeared in several works at least five to six years earlier.

FRANCIS J. WITTY
Department of Library Science
Catholic University of America

QUASTEN, Johannes. *Patrology. Vol. III. The Golden Age of Greek Patristic Literature from The Council of Nicaea to the Council of Chalcedon.* 605 p. Newman. \$6.75.

Father Johannes Quasten came to the Catholic University of America as Professor of Ancient Church History and Christian Archaeology at the invitation of the Papal Secretary, Eugenio Pacelli, later Pius XII. With an earlier reputation as one of the editors of the *Florilegium Patriticum*, Father Quasten has added renown to the University by his scholarly researches and publications. In 1941, he initiated the *Catholic University of America Studies in Christian Antiquity*, and in 1946 with the late Father Joseph Plumpe, he began the *Ancient Christian Writers* series (published jointly by Newman and Longmans, Green). The first volume of Father Quasten's *Patrology* appeared in 1950, the second in 1953. The third volume continues their high standards, with broad treatment of general topics, e.g., "the Founders of Egyptian Monasticism," or the "Writers of Antioch and Syria,"—good resumes followed by general bibliographies. These, in turn, are followed by brief accounts of the writers of the period with detailed bibliographies, in which nothing of the smallest importance is neglected. A work such as this, while useful for general reference, is an even more essential tool in the study of ancient Church history, Patrology, and Sacred Scripture. The copious indices cover references to the Old and New Testaments, an-

cient Christian writers, and modern scholars. An index of Greek technical terms used in the book is followed by a general topical index.

While the author has compressed the entire Golden Age of patristic Greek literature within the limits of one volume, it is by no means a mere mechanical handling of the materials. More than fifty pages are given to St. John Chrysostom and his writings. Scholarship knows no national or linguistic boundaries, and the scholarship of many countries is put before us in the admirable bibliographies which cover every author. Nor are the most recent discoveries and studies neglected, e.g., the Manichaean Coptic fragments. We look forward to Father Quasten's remaining volumes on the Latin Christian writers and to the final index volume.

The presswork of the book was done in Holland; it is well printed and durably bound in blue linen. This is a work which must be in the libraries of all Catholic institutions of higher learning, yet it is priced low enough to permit its purchase by priests, and seminarians as well.

ROBERT T. MEYER
Catholic University of America

BLITZER, Charles. *An Immortal Commonwealth: The political thought of James Harrington*. (Yale Studies in Political Science, 2). 340 p. 1960. Yale. \$6.00.

This monograph presents a comprehensive, scholarly, readable study of the career, the times and issues of James Harrington. This brilliant English political theorist is now universally recognized for his contributions to political thought, in particular for his analysis of the institutional and intellectual problems of mid-seventeenth century England.

The significance of Harrington's work (which fell largely between Cromwell and the Restoration) rests in its clear recognition that the solution for Britain's problems of instability and critical state of politics depended upon the acceptance of a new approach to republican constitutionalism, rather than in a return to royal absolutism.

In larger perspective, Harrington anticipated and promoted the later governmental and institutional evolution in England and other countries, although in his lifetime his work, his proposals and admonitions were rejected. With the Restoration, Harrington's career and expectations for republicanism came to an end, yet his motto was verified in time, "If this age fails me, the next will do me justice."

To set the stage for the reader and introduce him to the historical circumstances of the period, Blitzer begins with an account of the Harrington family, pointing out how Harrington's theories contrasted with those of his lineage and class. Harrington's most controversial work, arousing the greatest resentment among his peers, was *The Commonwealth Oceana* (1656) written during a period of great political unrest, and most likely in protest to Cromwell's *Protectorate and Instrument of Government*.

Blitzer includes a study of the circumstances under which the *Oceana* was written, its reception, its form and style, methods and distinctive features, and its contents. This Blitzer does meticulously, though not oppressively.

The *Oceana* is described as "perhaps the most detailed political system created by a single individual since Plato's *Laws*." In addition to frequent references to the Bible, to Machiavelli, and to his idolized Venice, and to contemporary sources, Harrington referred abundantly to classical sources, specifically to Plato's *Republic*, and implicitly to his *Laws*. Indeed, Harrington attempted to do for his own age and country what Plato had done for his.

Important differences exist between Plato's and Harrington's political theories, a fact Blitzer does not fail to observe. Unlike the *Republic*, More's *Utopia* and Utopian socialist theories, the *Oceana* was designed as a model and improvement of government, a transition from the "outmoded" monarchy to the "inevitable" commonwealth, as an attempt to overcome human imperfection by the creation of a flawless constitutional system. This immortal commonwealth, particularly suited to the socio-economic and psychological make-up of England, was to be adopted by the English (*Oceana* standing for England) and was not intended as a state of ideal perfection of universally applicable finality. A further contrast with other writers of imaginary politics, was Harrington's relatively slight concern for imaginativeness and literary quality. Although the *Oceana* and other works of Harrington rest on a solid theoretical base, their abstractions are consciously worked into a pragmatic and practical governmental system, combining theory and practice, ideas and institutions.

Blitzer's monograph is of high caliber, and particularly valuable for students of English constitutional history, for studies in the economic origins of the English Civil War, for comparative studies in modern forms of constitutionalism and for special case studies of relationships between political events and the formation of political theories.

FRITZ NOVA
Villanova University

The Papers of Henry Clay. Vol. 1, edited by James F. Hopkins and M. W. Hargreaves. University of Kentucky Press. 1959. \$15.

This is the first of a projected ten volumes, which when complete will present about 10,000 documents collected during seven years of research by historians at the University of Kentucky. Included are Clay's incoming and outgoing correspondence, personal business papers, and manuscript notes. Other documents, such as deeds and miscellaneous reports are summarized.

If the coming nine volumes maintain the standards of the first, the Clay papers will be a model of editorial preparation. The editor has extensively, even exhaustively, annotated each entry. He includes the date and location of the document, a descriptive sentence

or paragraph, and information concerning all the persons or places mentioned. No researcher, no matter how scholarly, could ask for more.

This first in the series, subtitled *The Rising Statesman*, covers the years 1797 through 1814. This was the period when Clay first made his appearance on the national political scene as a member of the House of Representatives, and as spokesman for the aggressive and imperialistic spirit of the West. The entries for the years 1810 through 1814, when Clay served in the Senate and the House, and as Speaker of the House, are especially important for his role in the onset and conduct of the War of 1812.

No teacher, no serious student of United States history, will want to be without access to *The Papers of Henry Clay*.

H. L. ROFINOR
Villanova University

DOWDEY, Clifford. *Lee's Last Campaign*. Little, Brown. 1960. 415 p. index. \$6.00.

From the Wilderness to Peebles Farm, Mr. Dowdey's beautifully mapped text carries the reader, with perhaps a few Yankee cavils, through the sad, sideslipping ruin of the Army of Northern Virginia. Mr. Dowdey is certainly a partisan of Lee, or of what might be called the Virginia Establishment. His work is marred by a few lapses into such Establishment, or Chamber of Commerce, overstatement of the Virginia heritage behind the greatness of "Uncle Robert," the Carters, Byrds, etc.

But *Lee's Last Campaign* is biographical and strategic in method and execution; some *parti-pris* is to be expected in the work of a distinguished Virginia journalist. The author is strong on epithets; but most of these are doubtless authentically culled from soldiers' testimony. But their repetition seems a needless piece of journalese. Finally, in a listing of objections or qualifications, must come the confusion resulting from the familial Confederacy of the tactical coverage of battles. All the actions seem to be so many catalogues of names of stock characters (each with his epithet) crossing and fighting with only slightly less stylized Yankees.

The great deal worthy of praise in *Lee's Last Campaign* may receive shorter treatment. Still, this is a serious, moving study of the death of an army and of the grinding down of a great military leader. No Northern commander is given credit for any success, although from a strategic view, Grant's (and Davis') chaining of Lee to Richmond was a considerable achievement. But the book is only very slightly concerned with the Army of the Potomac and concentrates in a thorough, aggressively biased, and delightful fashion upon Lee's campaigning. Certainly the point of it all is clearly seen: The pitiful logistics of Lee's Army of 1864 made almost inevitable the digging in, beginning at Spotsylvania, which ended early the following year in the dissolution of the Petersburg-Richmond redoubt. Mr. Dowdey's savage attacks on Jefferson Davis are somewhat beside the point.

The work may irritate some. It is, however, an engaging summary of apologetics and an excellent popularization of Lee's last campaign.

RICHARD B. O'KEEFFE

BOUCHER, Alan. *The Path of the Raven*.

Hastings House. 192 p. \$3.00.

Grisly at times, this moral tale of Iceland in 1003 A.D., pits Raven Brandsson, representing reason, honor and Christianity against Halli Thordarson, son of a landowner, who stands for the old ways of blood feud and revenge that supported the traditions of his Viking ancestors.

Starting as friends, the two are drawn into conflict as the result of a feud between their families. During the battles, Halli is in the thick of it, fighting mightily in the old style, while Raven, though branded a traitor, remains aloof.

The feuding subsides, but Halli continues the grudge against Raven, finally pressing him to a sword duel to settle the score. By tradition the duel is mainly a ritual that is to end with the first drawing of blood—but Halli sees it as a fight to the death. In the heat of battle Raven slips, Halli raises his sword for the fatal blow, and a blinding light—a vision—stops him in full swing. The fight between right and wrong, good and evil, heathen and Christian, thus ends.

Told in an uncomplicated, direct fashion, the text is sprinkled with sharp illustrations by Toni Patten. Though the story is directed at an early-teen level, it is not beneath reading by an adult group. Its main fault—a disturbing one since it could have been easily avoided—is the type; the letters are small, close, and the print is thick and very black, which makes the reading wearisome.

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MURRAY, John Courtney, S.J. *We Hold These Truths*. 336 p. 60-12876. Sheed and Ward. \$5.00.

Now that the presidential election is past, we can reflect upon some of the serious issues concerning the relationship between religion and politics which were well obscured by the abnormal bigotry and the normal irrationality of our electoral campaign. No better aid to such reflections could be found than Father Murray's *We Hold These Truths*. In this first volume, after many years of writing essays of depth and distinction, he has gathered the earlier writings and given them unity under the subtitle *Catholic Reflections on the American Proposition*.

Father Murray is best known for his views on the relationship between church and state. While strongly opposed to a doctrinaire view of separation, he is the leading American Catholic commentator on the implications of the First Amendment. Emerging from his writing is a doctrine of separation more genuine, more truly separationist, than that of the "wall of separation" spokesman. This is because of his insistence that our view of the First Amendment must be non-theological. Religious freedom and disestablishment are "articles of peace," designed to insure civic harmony. The pursuit of peace is no matter of pure expediency, but involves adherence to a high moral principle.

Basic to his thought is the refusal to admit that the state is equivalent to society; that law equals the total public good. In this he echoes the statement of Maritain that man is ordained to the state not by virtue of all that is in him. For carrying out the public business, a consensus is needed. Without a generally accepted public philosophy we cannot progress beyond an agreement to disagree, and that leaves us unable to set goals for the nation, to measure the propriety of the means adopted to achieve goals, or to conduct intelligent debate. On a more popular level, Walter Lippman has expressed the same concern for the lack of a public philosophy.

As an example of the tragic consequences which follow from the lack of a genuine consensus, Father Murray cites two current instances: the confusion concerning the use of force in international relations, and the lack of consistent purpose in our foreign economic aid programs. Without a measure of rightness, generally accepted, we cannot decide the propriety of using atomic power in various kinds of conflicts, nor can we know what we are trying to achieve when assisting our neighbors around the world. In this connection, he makes the trenchant observation that it is a mistake to view the dislocations of our century as arising from Communism. By and large, Communism does not create these dislocations, but merely exploits them. The present problems in Africa can be understood only in this light.

Running throughout this volume is a plea for a return to the natural law as the standard of judgment. In an age which is disdainful of moral principles, or sees moral ambiguity in all human experience, Murray

insists that there must be a moral judgment to apply to historical experience, and only the natural law can supply this. He distinguishes the false "natural law" of the Enlightenment from the doctrine of natural law as found in the mainstream of philosophy. Perhaps his strongest strictures are reserved for modernism, and he traces its influence upon modern political thought. Indeed, he offers a penetrating critique of the whole history of political theory since Marsilius of Padua.

Within the context of Murray's rich view of the underlying implications of the American scheme of government, many questions receive a brilliant illumination and a revealing focus. For example, his argument concerning public support for parochial schools gains a depth and balance from the entire book which would escape the reader if read in isolation. Similarly, from his insistence upon the distinction between law and morals, sharp reminders are drawn concerning the very limited scope which censorship should have. He is more concerned with what he calls the "pornography of violence" than with sex, and reminds us that in any civilization the chief problem is literary creation, not literary censorship.

A word should be said about Murray's style which is extremely precise and displays tight reasoning. At some points the general reader may find this book difficult, and at all points each sentence deserves careful reading. This is not to suggest that the writing is without grace; on the contrary, it is consistently elegant, though lean. His penchant for the Latin phrase, used generally to achieve precision, is displayed throughout the text.

Book reviewers, anxious to be fair and perhaps generous to writers, have so devaluated the coinage of recommendations that it is now difficult to find words which will adequately express the greatness of this book. Any Catholic who professes to be interested in the implications of his religion for public affairs must read Father Murray's work. But any American, whatever his faith, should weigh carefully this brilliant argument. We have here one of those rare documents, an example of the best traditions of Christian scholarship and of highest civic responsibility.

THOMAS J. O'TOOLE
Villanova Law School

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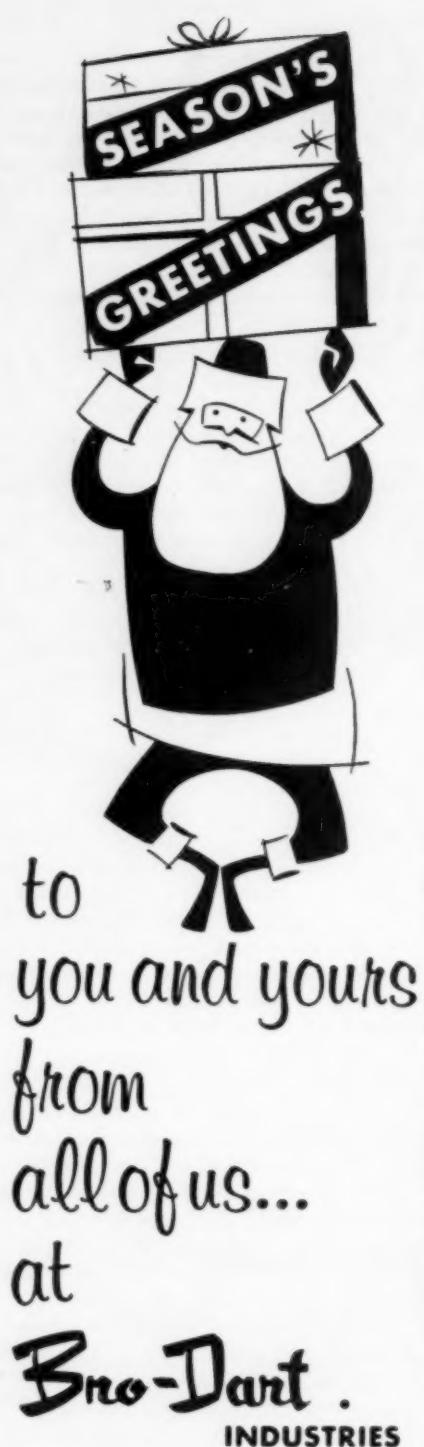
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THE STATE OF THE LIBRARY ART, edited by Ralph R. Shaw. Vol. 1, part 1: *Cataloging and Classification*, by Maurice F. Tauber. Vol. 2, part 2: *Subject Headings*, by Carlyle J. Frahey. 271 p. 92 p. Graduate School of Library Service, Rutgers, The State University. 1960. \$8.00.

The State of the Library Art is a rather large undertaking somewhat on the German *Handbuch* plan. Its purpose is to survey the literature of the various areas in the field of library science, and to point out the needs for further research. The plan includes technical services, readers' services, storage, retrieval systems, and reproduction. The present volume, however, shows a departure from the original plan as stated in the preface. Only literature dealing with the general phases of the subject is analyzed, so that such an outstanding figure in Catholic cataloging practice as Father Kapsner will not appear in its pages, nor does W. J. Wilson's *Manuscript Cataloging* find a place; neither is there any mention of John Metcalfe, the outspoken librarian of the University of New South Wales.

It is an understatement to say that this work will fill a need in the field of cataloging and classification—and in library science in general, when the other volumes are published. Of particular interest are the critical analyses of the literature, and the points presented for research. Professor Tauber rightly states that much of the criticism of the dictionary catalog has been subjective, and I believe this could be applied to much of the literature on cataloging. Often a writer makes sweeping generalizations that are based on an acquaintance with only one library and which frequently is a highly specialized collection. Professor Frahey in the second study tends to be little more outspoken in his evaluations, but no less accurate; in treating subject heading theory he says ". . . it is clear that whatever amorphous body of theory, conception of purpose, or definition of function underlies our practices [it] is little more than tradition or folklore at best."

And so the areas for research are wide open: more studies of the sheaf catalog (which still exists), research into a catalog horizontally divided by period (a difficult task for humanities collections), studies of printed catalogs, now that we are swinging away from the cumbersome three by five. These and many more topics are presented, and summarized in the penultimate chapter of Tauber and in the final chapter of the Frahey study. Tauber's last chapter points out the lack of consistent statistics and uniform terminology in cataloging research, factors which make many studies valid only for one library. Tauber intimates that the study of cataloging-in-source will probably supply answers to some of the problems but with the recent report on that project, one wonders if any really constructive answers will be gleaned. The research projects mentioned are all of a strictly practical nature, but there are still many areas open in the history of cataloging; many medieval catalogs still in European libraries in manuscript form await editing. Their pub-



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lication and study will hardly make us more efficient "retrievers" of information, but they will add to our knowledge of the culture of their times and of the history of libraries in general.

The Tauber-Fraye study is a "must" for serious students of cataloging and classification. The writers have gone to great pains to be objective, and the amount of literature they cover is enormous. We await the rest of the series which Professor Shaw expects to appear during the next few months.

FRANCIS J. WITTY
Department of Library Science
Catholic University of America

NORTHROP, F.S.C. *The Complexity of Legal and Ethical Experience*. 331 p. 1959. Little, Brown. \$6.00.

In this book Northrop continues a line of inquiry first suggested in his widely-read *Meeting of East and West*; his goal is still the same: the validation of ethical norms. The thesis of his work can be summarized in the following propositions. Every legal theory presupposes a particular ethical theory, but the underlying ethical theory is no more reliable than the method by which it is derived. It is not correct to say that the validity of ethical theory cannot be tested. Essentially all normative experience is cognitive, and hence is empirically or scientifically verifiable. Sociological jurisprudence is inadequate to test the validity of legal norms, because sociology can give us an "is" but not an "ought." Yet we need not give up the task of achieving verifiable norms, as Kelson and other contemporary neo-Kantians have done. All major cultures of the world have a classical natural law doctrine. Thus, at least part of the law of any human culture is asserted to be discovered by man in nature rather than freely invented by man. The specification of the scientific method by which the thesis of natural law jurisprudence is to be implemented is the major task of contemporary legal theory. The natural sciences give us "first order" facts which are the same for all men in all cultures. The social sciences involve "second order" facts, but all of these, implicitly or explicitly, contain premises which are really statements concerning normative theory, we can extract the "first order" factual premises and these "first order" premises may be verified by the methods of modern physical sciences. Thus we have a method of putting a normative theory to a non-question-begging empirical test.

Northrop attempts to apply these ideas to contemporary legal problems. He uses as his examples the Supreme Court decision in the school segregation cases and the present efforts to establish a firm foundation for international law. Typical of his method is his claim that the normative correctness of the segregation decision is verified because all natural objects (including human) are, in effect, viewed by modern physics as not merely equal but also identical, each being instances of determinate universal law. The attempt to illustrate how the theory should apply to specific legal

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problems is tentative, and Northrop declares that another volume will be required to complete that task. He also admits that he has not yet formulated a precise "analytically linguistic statement" of his normative theory.

Whenever Northrop is pursuing his principal thesis, the book is highly technical, with heavy reliance upon a specialized vocabulary, some of which is private to the author. Despite the obvious effort at close reasoning, the material does not create the conviction that the normative problem has in fact been solved. The tentative effort to apply the theory to actual cases tends to confirm the sense of failure. On the other hand, it must be admitted that Northrop confronts the central difficulty in any system of jurisprudence, the problem of value. He rejects the disclaimer by which many of his colleagues refuse to treat this hardest of subjects, and he demonstrates the fallacy of the easy answer preferred by sociological thinkers. In seeking a solution, he recognizes the inadequacy of a parochial approach limited to the experience of the common law, or even limited to Western civilization. Furthermore, he correctly proclaims that international law can have no genuine growth without the development of internationally accepted norms concerning what is good law and what is bad law. The book is utterly lacking in any literary distinction which might have lightened the treatment, but its subject is one which does not readily yield to a writer's imagination.

THOMAS J. O'TOOLE
School of Law
Villanova University

A PARTRIDGE IN A PEAR TREE: A celebration for Christmas Arranged by Neville Braybrooke, with decorations by Barbara Jones and children of the Henry Fawcett School. 196 p. 59-13810. Newman. \$4.75.

It is a strenuous thing to avoid cliches, especially Christmas cliches; and the way of the anthologist is generally lame, halt, sheepish, tone-deaf, and blind. Neville Braybrooke is none of these; from the green-and-gold partridge of the cover to the final selection, he goes his fine, original way. It is my considered Christmas opinion, that this is the best Christmas chestomathy that yet has come to hand. It would take Thurber and E. B. White, in tandem, to properly review the book. In it you will find: wit, warmth, Winter, waits, wines, wolves (well-drawn), Whitman, woe, worry, warblers, welkins, wisdom, and wassayle. Also Auden, Disraeli, Newman, William Penn, Dylan Thomas, Sir Thomas Malory, Langland, Hopkins, "that, green map—John Clare," Kenneth Grahame Swift, Shakespeare, Norman Douglas, George Gissing, Robert Lowell, and others in myriads.

From the *Exeter MS* to Yeats, everything you will need for the season is here. If this review reaches you too late for this Christmas, buy *A Partridge* for the future; the book should become a staple, but buy it now—you can never tell.

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WISHY, Bernard (ed.) *Prefaces to Liberty: Selected Writings of John Stuart Mill*. Beacon Press. LC 59-13479. \$3.95

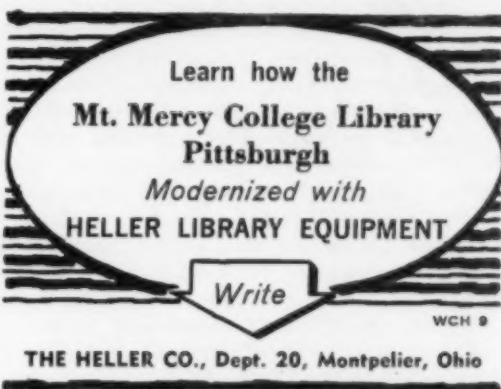
In our age the television newscasters have replaced the essayists and the writers of letters to the editor. The change has not been altogether for the good, because we find a tameness and unwillingness to take a position and defend it, in our commercially supported commentators. To read the *Selected Writings of John Stuart Mill* is to appreciate the extent of our loss, for in this valuable collection we find not only his famous "Essay on Liberty," but a generous assortment of Mill's vigorous and principled attacks on all forms of injustice and intolerance.

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Mill's pieces on religious oaths, on religious persecutions, and on the emancipation of Catholics make us feel sorely the lack of a similar voice, courageous and eloquent, capable of winning the ear and troubling the conscience of a nation. Mill deserves to be read by every generation, for the essence of his meaning remains valid today and especially vital in a pluralistic society. Bernard Wishy has written an informative and perceptive introduction. The book can be strongly recommended for the general reader and especially for school and college library collections.

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GRANT, Michael. *The World of Rome*. 321 p.
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This survey of Roman civilization from 133 B.C. to A.D. 217 is the second volume of the publisher's series *The World Histories of Civilization*. Recalling the fine reception given the first volume, C. M. Bowra's *The Greek Experience*, Professor Grant maintains the high standards set by his predecessor, giving us new aspects of the Roman Empire as a result of his studies in Roman numismatics and an eight-year residence in the Near East. The author, president and vice-chancellor of the Queen's University of Belfast, is well known for his works on numismatics, and for two recent paperbacks in the Pelican series on Roman literature.

The book is divided into four main sections covering the history of the period, state and society, beliefs, and literature and the arts. There are 64 pages of photographs, well-produced and excellently selected to illustrate points made by the author. Documentation is mainly through the sources listed at the end, with an added bibliography of English works. Since the work is written for the general reader, periodical and foreign literature are not included.

The modern reader will discover many problems of the twentieth century in this analysis of the Roman Empire: racial tension, class struggle, totalitarian dictatorship, and unemployment. Of particular interest to the Christian student and the student of church history is the section entitled "Beliefs." Dealing with the con-

glomeration of religions of Imperial Rome and its various philosophical schools, it is an admirable synthesis of a tremendous amount of study in Eastern religions and Hellenistic philosophy.

Unfortunately, the average American is led to believe—via Hollywood—that Roman life consisted of "Christians-to-the-lions" shows and orgiastic banquets; *The World of Rome* provides an excellent antidote to such absurd notions. This well-balanced account of the life and culture of the Roman Empire adequately fulfills Wilamowitz' statement of the aims of classical scholarship:

... to make that vanished life live again through the power of science—the song of the poet, the thought of the philosopher and law-giver, the holiness of the house of God and the feelings of the believers and unbelievers, the varied bustle of the market-place and harbor, on land and sea, and in their work and in their play.

There are few typographical errors and the book is well-printed and bound. The first section, is lacking here and there in clarity—it is a historical sketch of the 350 years covered by the book, condensed into 17 pages. The important material is there, but one is immediately reminded of Horace's "brevis esse labore; obscurus fio." Perhaps the reader will find this highly condensed survey difficult to follow at times. But on the whole, the work is highly recommended for the general reader, and most especially for survey courses in classical civilization.

FRANCIS J. WITTY

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PRITTIE, Terence. *Germany Divided: The Legacy of the Nazi Era*. Atlantic-Little, Brown. 381 p. \$6.00.

With the prospect of another Berlin crisis ahead and the memory of several hair-raisers in the past, it is not surprising that a number of books dealing with Germany, and specifically Berlin, should begin to appear. Among the best of the current harvest is this study of a divided Germany by Terence Prittie, whose credentials include duty as the head of the German bureau of the *Manchester Guardian*. Mr. Prittie, once a prison camp inmate, has lived in Germany since 1946 and is the author of *Escape to Freedom*.

I hesitate to use the cliche that comes to mind, but this book strikes home as "must" reading—particularly for anyone still harboring hate or distrust of Germany. Such views cannot help but detract from the evidence that in a strong, clear-minded Germany rests our hope of containing the communists in Europe.

Mr. Prittie remarks that if Germany is to remain our front line it must be strong, must have a clear purpose, and must understand its past and how it bears on the future. He suggests that Germany is a nation split not only geographically and politically into East and West, Communist and Democratic sectors, but divided in personality between grandeur and cruelty, a nation unable to accept the reality of its own actions.

He finds the Germans too ready to forget the past, to blame others for their failures, and flatly refusing responsibility for their own governments. He writes, "The Western Powers were to blame, so the legend runs, for the failure of German resistance to Hitler. The tendency to blame others has persisted since the war—over the German problem as a whole, over Berlin, over the alleged failures of the West to come to satisfactory terms with the Russians in 1952 and again in 1955."

He stresses the fact that Germans do not teach the history of the Hitler era in school because the Nazi atrocities "would not be believed even by a child." But Mr. Prittie is not anti-German. He is acutely concerned lest internal conflicts, neglect of past lessons—plus an unsympathetic West—allow West Germany to drift in a time when, in the Eastern Sector, sweeping social reorganization, concentrated re-education of the youth, and forced, but ultimately beneficial, economic development are evident.

Mr. Prittie takes courage in the great economic comeback of the Western Zone, the re-emergence of industrial power, a workable parliamentary system now fifteen years old, and, above all, in Chancellor Adenauer who has "remained a good German, while working consciously for a free world which is civilized."

Germany Divided is weakened by two points: the author's over-emphasis on neo-Nazi and other rumblings, and a reportorial style that often provides a stumbling block for the development of abstract thought.

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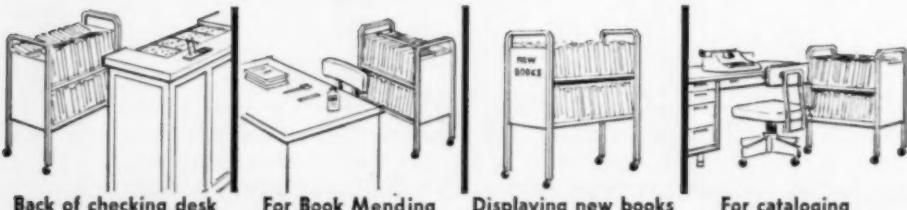
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